A 000 121 691 0
UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

California
egional
acility

University of California
SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1388
Return this material to the library
from which it was borrowed.

NON-RENEWABLE

SEP 16 1997
ILL/CKM

DUE 2 WKS FROM DATE RECEIVED

UCLA URL/ILL

E. 13. 31.

*

~~10 14~~

THE

WINDSOR GUIDE;

CONTAINING

A DESCRIPTION OF

THE TOWN AND CASTLE;

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE

PAINTINGS AND CURIOSITIES

IN

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS;

AN ACCOUNT OF

The Monuments, Painted Windows, &c.

IN ST. GEORGE's CHAPEL;

WITH

201 pp

THE FOUNDATION OF

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ST. GEORGE,

AND OF THE

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

ALSO,

A DESCRIPTION of the LODGES, PARKS, and FOREST:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

A Brief Account of Eton.

A NEW EDITION,

CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

WINDSOR:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY C. KNIGHT AND SON, CASTLE-STREET.

1815.

1815

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/windsorguidecont00windiala

CONTENTS.

CHAP I.

PAGE.

OF the Town of Windsor, its situation, principal Streets, Buildings, Corporation, Charitable Institutions, &c. 5

CHAP. II.

Of Windsor Castle, by whom built, and at different times improved 37

CHAP. III.

Of the Upper Ward, Royal Apartments, St. George's Hall, and the King's Private Chapel 45

CHAP. IV.

Of the Round Tower, and the Governor's Apartments 71

CHAP. V.

Of the Lower Ward, Apartments of the Dean, Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, Poor Knights, &c. 76

2123551

CHAP. VI.

PAGE.

Of the Chapel of St. George, by whom built, its curious stone cieling, beautiful painted windows, magnificent choir, and splendid altar piece; Queen's closet, Chapter-house, Royal Vaults, and monuments of illustrious persons 79

CHAP. VII.

Of the Foundation of the College of St. George; of the Dean and Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, Choristers, Poor Knights, &c. &c. 126

INSTITUTION, &c. OF THE GARTER.

Of the Institution of the Order of the Garter; of the Habit and Ensigns of the Order; a List of the present Knights and Officers; Ceremonies of Installation, and of the manner of degrading such Knights as shall have behaved contrary to the Institution of the illustrious Order..... 136

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Royal Lodges, Parks, and Forest 175
Frogmore..... 176
Eton..... 184
Porny, M. A. Memoirs of, and of his School 191

THE

WINDSOR GUIDE.

CHAP. I.

Of the Town of Windsor.

WINDSOR is delightfully situated in the county of Berks, twenty-two miles west of London, on the verdant banks of the mild and gentle Thames; which, from its serpentine course in this part of it, was, in King Edward the Confessor's charter, termed Windleshora, (the Winding Shore) hence, in time, it was called Windsor. As early as the reign of the Prince just named, Windleshora was presented to the monastery of St. Peter of Westminster; but it is very doubtful if any royal palace or castle were erected here until the time of William the Conqueror. In this reign the donation of Edward was exchanged with the

Holy Fathers for some lands in Essex and other property, and the Norman Prince had not occupied the throne four years before he built a castle on the site of the round tower, where courts and synods were convened, and where the *Aula Regia* was established.

This town, on account of the inviting situation of its castle, being favored with the residence of Edward the first, who, in the year 1276, made it a free borough, and granted the inhabitants several privileges, soon became a place of great resort, and its environs the constant residence of many of the nobility.

Edward I. and Queen Eleanor were extremely partial to this situation. As an indication of the simplicity of the times, it is recorded that she usually went thither by water, not being a good horsewoman, and the roads being impassable for her conveyance by waggons. The roads from Windsor to London, within the last fifty years, were so bad, that a coach with four horses was usually ten hours in performing this journey, which is now performed in less than four hours.

Within the walls of this place a numerous progeny was born to Edward, who, possessing all the blessings of domestic life, learnt how to transfer the affections of a father from his family to his people. Sir William Blackstone has distinguished this prince by the title of the English Justinian. Sir M. Hale has affirmed that

in the first few years of his reign more was effected for the regular administration of distributive justice, than by all the princes who succeeded him on the English throne; and the records of our parliament inform us, that at the same period the disposal of the national treasures was assigned to the elective branch of our legislature. Such were the contemplations and duties which engaged Edward's mind in this seat of honorable retirement, which has endeared it to every English heart.

We shall now give an account of the present state of the town; further particulars relative to the history of the castle will be found in chap. II.

The charter of Edward I. was confirmed, and other immunities conferred, by Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. James I. and Charles II. by which the corporation have the power of holding general quarter sessions, and of trying all petty offences, and in some cases felony. The town is governed by a mayor and 29 brethren, ten of whom have the title of aldermen, and out of these the mayor and justice are annually chosen; three benchers, and sixteen burgesses; from the latter, two bailiffs are elected at the same time as the mayor and justice. Besides these, there are a high steward, chamberlain, under steward, town clerk, serjeant at mace, and the usual subordinate officers. This borough has two

representatives in parliament, who at present are Colonel Edward Disbrowe, and John Ramsbottom, Esq.

This borough sent members to parliament in the 30th year of Edward I.; from that time till the 25th of Henry VI. there appears to have been no return. Since that period it has been regularly represented. The right of election was originally vested in the mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, not exceeding thirty. In 1640 this right of the corporation was resisted by the inhabitants at large; and in consequence thereof, from that time to the year 1737, many double returns were made, and petitions accordingly presented to parliament. These were sometimes decided in favor of the corporation, and sometimes on the side of the inhabitants.

On the double return, March 23d, 1737, of the Hon. Lord Vere Beauclerk, and Richard Oldfield, Esq. it was resolved by the house that the right of electing members for the borough of New Windsor, was in the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

These last resolutions are to be considered as a settled rule for the right of election for the borough of New Windsor, confirmed by the standing order of the House of Commons made the 16th of January, 1735, for restraining counsel from offering evidence

touching the legality of votes, contrary to the last determination of the House of Commons. This standing order of the House was referred to and read on the trial of the petition against the last mentioned double return.

Since the time of the decision on Lord Vere Beauclerk's election, conformably to the standing order of the House above recited, no further attempt has been made to alter or set aside the right of voting. The only alteration that has taken place is that of limitation, as to the time of residence and rating, requisite to give a right to vote.

At the election in 1780, some persons not resident within the borough, who were rated for coach-houses and stables, and who perhaps had not slept more than a night in the borough, claimed a right to vote; six months' residence and rating is by an act of 26th Geo. III. required to give that right. The number of voters, or names of persons assessed to the poor's rate within this borough, was at the election in 1794, 320;—in 1802, 402;—in 1804, 404;—in 1806, 498;—in 1807, upwards of 500. Thus it appears that in the space of thirteen years, the number of persons intended to become voters, was increased nearly two-fifths, which is more to be ascribed to electioneering principles than to an increased population.

The town of Windsor consists of six principal streets, viz. Park-street, High-street, Thames-street, Peascod-street, Church-street, and Castle-street.—The less considerable streets are Butcher-row, lately called Queen's-street, St. Alban's-street, formerly named Priest-street, Sheet-street, George-street, Beer-lane, now called Red Lion-street, and Datchet-lane. The six first mentioned are all of them well disposed, paved, and lighted, in the same manner as London, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1769*. This act was amended and enlarged by an act in 1807.

* In the above-mentioned act, sixty-one Commissioners were appointed from among the principal gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, with authority to elect others, as the demise or resignation of any of them might render such election expedient, under the following limitations: That no person shall be capable of acting as a Commissioner in the execution of this act, during the time he shall hold any office of profit, or have any share or interest in any contract relating to the execution of any of the powers of this act; or who is not in the possession or receipt of the rents of lands, &c. of the clear yearly value of 50l. or possessed of a personal estate alone, to the amount of 1500l.; except the Mayor and Justice of the Peace, and the Under Steward of the said Borough for the time being, who are qualified to act as Commissioners by virtue of their respective offices.

By the afore-mentioned act, the property of the pavements in the streets and lanes, within the said parish and borough, are vested in the said Commissioners; so that no person durst remove or alter any part of them, without their permission: Provided always, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend to prejudice the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, in any of their possessions, or rents reserved to them for any vaults, cellars,

The streets and lanes last named are but partially lighted and indifferently paved; but as the buildings, and consequently the rates, are constantly improving, there is reason to hope that those, ere long, will be rendered more commodious. For carrying the aforesaid Act into execution, his Majesty, out of his gracious favour, gave 1000l.; the Hon. Augustus Keppel, and Richard Tonson, Esq. the then members, 500l. each: many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood also subscribed liberally to promote the undertaking.

In addition to the above, in 1774, Admiral Keppel gave 500l. more, and Mr. Montague 1000l.

---

or other such their estates. I have been the more particular in extracting the substance of these sections, as it does not seem to be understood how far the manorial boundaries of the Corporation extend, or where the authority of the Commissioners commence, with respect to the property of the ground. The following sections of this act relate to the manner of appointing officers, and to the settling their accompts, which any of the inhabitants have a right to inspect at any public meeting, without fee or reward; to the power of making rates, and the mode of collecting them. These by the act of 1769, were not to exceed 9d. in the pound, in any one year; and that not producing quite 400l. per annum, was found inadequate to the current expences; the Commissioners therefore applied to Parliament for power to increase the assessment, as circumstances may require, but which is restricted to an additional 9d. in the pound. The other matters contained in these acts, are such as are usual in acts of this kind, and the power of the Commissioners, to prevent or remove nuisances, is pretty absolute; but to detail the several particulars, even in an abridged state, would exceed the limits of this compendium.

TOWN-HALL.

The Guildhall, which is situated in the principal part of the town, was erected in the year 1686, from a design of Sir Thomas Fides, surveyor of the Cinque Ports, at the expence of 2006l. 14s.; and was paid by the Corporation, except the sum of 680l. 7s. 6d. which was presented by several gentlemen of the place.

This is a handsome structure, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The hall or room in which the Corporation meet for the dispatch of the business of the borough is spacious, and more peculiarly adapted for that purpose, than for Assemblies and Balls, which are constantly held here during the winter, and are generally well attended. In 1787, it was greatly improved by altering the construction of the windows, and substituting modern sashes in lieu of common quarries. It is adorned with the portraits of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. Queen Mary, Queen Anne, George Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, Theodore Randue, Esq. the Earl of Nottingham, Lord Admiral in the year 1688, governor of Windsor Castle, and High Steward of the Borough, &c. In 1707, the Corporation, from their regard to Queen Anne, who constantly resided at Windsor during the summer season, erected in a niche at the north end of this structure, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and sceptre in her hands;

and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature, is the following inscription:

Anno Regni sui VI.
Dom. 1770.
Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA:
ANNÆ vis similem sculpere? Sculpe deam.
S. Chapman, Prætore.

TRANSLATION.

Sculptor, thy art is vain. It cannot trace
The semblance of the matchless Anna's grace;
Thou may'st as soon to high Olympus fly,
And carve the model of some deity.
S. CHAPMAN, *Mayor.*

And, in a niche on the south side, is a statue of her Majesty's Royal Consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman Military Habit.

Underneath is the following Inscription:

Serenissimo Principi
GEORGIO *Principi* Daniæ,
Heroi Omni Seculo venerando.
Christophus Wren, *Arm.*
Posuit MDCCXIII.

IN ENGLISH THUS:

'To the most Serene Prince George, Prince of Denmark, an hero to be revered in every age.—Christopher Wren, Esq. erected this statue, 1713.

In the area under the hall is kept a pitched market on Saturdays, for all sorts of grain; there is also an open market on Wednesdays and Saturdays for fish, poultry, meat and vegetables; that on Saturday is well supplied from the surrounding country. There are also holden three fairs: on Easter Tuesday, July 5th, and October 24th. These are become very inconsiderable since their Majesties have resided so much here; who, by the benevolent diffusion of their favors, have excited a spirit of industry and emulation in the different tradesmen, who vie with each other in the improvement of their shops, and in the quality and cheapness of their various commodities; so that most of the necessaries, with many of the superfluities of life, may be purchased here on as eligible terms as at the first shops in the metropolis.

THE PARISH CHURCH,

Which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist,

Is commodiously situated on the east side of the High-street; it is a spacious ancient fabric. It has a peal of eight bells, two of which were given by Lord Marsham, cofferer to Queen Anne, who also re-cast the other six. The benefice is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and has been augmented by his present Majesty. The irregular disposition of the pews, and the injudicious construction of galleries, no less than

the unaccommodating spirit that pervaded some part of the inhabitants, excluded a considerable portion of the parishioners from attending, and others who did attend, from hearing the service. These complaints are in a great part removed by the general alterations and repairs of the church in 1806 and 1807. In these alterations the Corporation gallery, which separated in a manner the north aisle from the body of the Church, and also two other galleries that intersected the chancel from the nave, were taken down, as were five of the pillars, thereby changing ten small elliptical arches to five of a semi-circular form. The removal of these obstructions furnished an unobjectionable ground for new pewing the whole church, and by these means providing seats for such persons as were unaccommodated. The number of pews are increased from eighty-six to one hundred and fifty, and the number of persons furnished with seats from four hundred and thirty, to seven hundred and fifty. These additions, however considerable, were yet insufficient for the increased number of the congregation, and it was thought expedient in 1809, to erect a gallery along the south aisle, which will contain upwards of two hundred persons. To the honour of the ministers and their congregation, these increased accommodations were found insufficient to contain all those who evinced a desire to attend public worship, according to the established church ; it was therefore judged advisable to erect a gallery in the north aisle,

which was accordingly done in the autumn of 1812. This gallery will contain 200 persons, and the whole church about 1200. The amount of the expences of these alterations and additions has been about three thousand one hundred pounds; of which 513*l.* was raised by Subscription; 470*l.* by an Oratorio at the opening of the Church; 500*l.* recovered to the use of the parish, being the balance of 1000*l.* three-per-cent. consols, after deducting the law expences. A considerable portion of the residue has been paid out of the usual church rates. As there are yet many arrears to discharge, and external reparations required, it should seem most advisable to borrow the sums necessary to complete the alterations, and discharge the principal and interest in such manner, as to prevent the burthen bearing too heavily upon the present inhabitants, who are averse to the common practice of begging by brief.

From what has been said of the church, it will be readily conceived that there are but few of the inhabitants who are not of the established religion.—Neither the Roman Catholics, or any of the numerous denominations of dissenters are known here in sufficient numbers, to require notice; except one sect, who style themselves Dissenters from the Church of England of the denomination of Independents. These have been in the habit of assembling together for some years past in a Meeting-house, situated in Beer-

lane, in the adjoining parish of Clewer, from which they are about to emerge with much self-gratulation, if we may judge from the following address :

' The Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, in Windsor, have for many years laboured under great disadvantages, arising from the unfavourable situation, and incommodious nature of their place of Worship.

' Impressed with the importance of presenting Evangelical truth to the attention of the Public in a more engaging aspect, the friends of the Gospel long endeavoured, but without success, to obtain a more eligible situation; where none might be repelled by appearances, and where those of the inhabitants who are inclined to attend occasionally, would meet with better accommodation.

' In pursuance of this object, about seven years since, the freehold of the Theatre was purchased : the players then held the remainder of a lease which expired at Christmas last, and the place is now fitting up in a frugal but respectable manner; when completed it will contain about five hundred persons, being nearly one third larger than the present chapel.

' The purchase of the freehold amounted to near £600, and the necessary repairs and alterations, though conducted with the greatest economy, will cost at

least £750, making a total of £1350: of this sum the congregation have raised £ , leaving a deficiency of

'To prove their determination to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability in order to liquidate this debt, some of the friends have entered into a second subscription; and all classes of the congregation have united in small weekly contributions. They therefore indulge the hope, that when their case is duly considered, together with the respectable recommendations by which it is accompanied, the application of their Minister and Deacons will be favourably received by the friends of the Redeemer's kingdom.

'N.B. A trust deed has been regularly executed.

'April 26, 1814.'

There can be no doubt but that this address has been duly attended to by their religious brethren. The building is completed; and application was made at the Midsummer Session for this Borough, conformable to the Statute of the 52d. of his present Majesty, for a certificate that the said building was intended to be used as a Chapel for religious worship by Protestant Dissenters, &c. The certificate was registered and recorded accordingly.

The parish of New Windsor, according to a late survey, contains 2618 acres, which, exclusive of the space occupied by the buildings, are principally disposed into parks, gardens, and pleasure grounds.—The number of houses is about 550; many of these being leasehold, held of the Corporation of Windsor, the College of St. George, or of the College of Eton, were originally mostly built as well externally as internally, of lath and plaister, tiled; the freeholds are chiefly brick; as are also a number of the leaseholds, that have been rebuilt, or new fronted of a late date. The population is computed at three thousand, besides the military stationed here, and royal household, which may be stated at two thousand.

An Act was passed in 1813 for inclosing the waste lands in the several parishes within the limits of Windsor Forest, but which has not yet been acted upon so as to affect the parish of Windsor; we must necessarily defer our remarks on the subject.

FREE-SCHOOL.

On the north side of the church-yard, was erected in the year 1706, a neat edifice for a free-school, for thirty boys and twenty girls, who are clothed and taught writing, accompts, and the principles of the christian religion. This school is supported partly by a permanent annual income, arising from various legacies, and partly by voluntary subscriptions.

PERMANENT INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
A rent charge of one pound per annum payable out of a house in Priest-street, now called St. Alban's-street, the gift of Mr. John Porter, alderman of this borough	1	0	0
Seven acres and a half of arable and meadow land, lying in a common field in the parish of Winkfield. This is the gift of Mr. George Pyle	10	10	0
A rent charge of four pounds per annum, on the estate of the late Rev. Thomas Cleaver, of Windsor Castle, which is now paid by the Minor Canons	4	0	0
The interest or dividends arising from 700l. stock in the Old South Sea Annuities, being the consolidated legacies of Dr. Richard Hale, Richard Topham, Esq. and Lord Chief Justice Reeve	21	0	0
The dividends arising from 1100l. stock in the Three-per-Cents. Reduced Annuities at the Bank of England: the legacy of Thomas Rutter, Esq. late Senior Alderman of this borough	33	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
The dividends on 400l. stock in the Four-per-Cents. at the Bank of England; the legacy of Richard Benning, gent. and 100l. purchased by the Trustees, Dec. 2, 1802, in the same stock. 100l. the bequest of Mrs. Hopkins, in 1803, and 300l. which the Trustees have at different times purchased, making together 900l. the Interest of which is.....	36	0	0
In 1809 Mrs. Jarman gave by her Will 500l. three per cent Consols, which with 200l. purchased since by the Trustees, make 700l. .....Annual Interest	21	0	0
His Majesty's bounty, payable at the Pension-office at the Exchequer, 30l. per annum, which after the deduction made for taxes and office fees, leaves only	25	13	8
Dr. James Mingay by his Will, Jan. 28, 1813, gave after the death of his Sister, Mrs. E. Wade, 1000l. five per cent. Navy Annuities, towards the support and augmentation of the Free School.			
	£. 140	3	8

The permanent income of this charity school being inadequate to its current expences, the Dean and

Canons of Windsor, the Corporation, the High Steward, and the members of the Borough, and also many well disposed individuals have liberally subscribed towards the support of this excellent institution. In addition to these contributions, an annual charity sermon has for some years past been preached for its benefit.

THE QUEEN'S SCHOOL.

The next that claims our attention is what is called the Queen's School, which is supported entirely by Her most gracious Majesty's Bounty. At this, 20 girls are annually clothed at Easter, and are taught to read, spin, and do plain needle-work, and other domestic matters, such as to qualify them to become good servants.

THE LADIES' CHARITY SCHOOL,

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty.

This School, as appears by an inscription in the front of the building, was 'instituted in 1784, for ten girls to be maintained and educated for servants, by voluntary subscriptions.' The original intention of maintenance has been somewhat departed from, and the number of scholars increased, as will be seen from some extracts from the minutes of a meeting of the subscribers, here subjoined.

'At a Meeting of the Subscribers to this Charity, held the 29th day of October, 1803, the following Regulations were agreed to:

'That a Committee of nine ladies, subscribers, be chosen, to examine and manage the affairs of the school, to meet on the second Wednesday in every month, and to minute down any particular transaction at each meeting.

'That the number of girls to be admitted shall not exceed twenty, who are to be clothed, educated, and taught plain-work, knitting, and spinning, free of expence to their parents.

'That each child shall be clothed in an uniform dress, about the 4th of June yearly.

'That the children, with the assistance of the mistress, shall make, mend, and mark their own clothes and linen, and knit their own stockings and mittens.

'That no girl shall be admitted into the school under ten years of age, nor be suffered to remain beyond the age of fourteen.

'That any girl absenting herself for three days, without leave, shall be expelled the school, and shall be obliged to leave her clothes to the one who shall succeed her: and no sister of such girl so expelled, shall be admitted into the school; this fault being supposed to be more the mother's than the girl's.'

Some legacies have been already bequeathed towards the support of this laudable undertaking, and it is earnestly to be wished others might be added, so that the conductors may be enabled to continue their benevolent design of maintenance.

SUNDAY SCHOOL and PENNY CLUB.

The very general diffusion of the improved system of Education determined the Inhabitants of New Windsor, in 1812, to extend their Sunday School, upon the principle of Dr. Bell. A Committee was therefore appointed, who agreed upon the following Regulations:—

'I. That the Sunday Schools already established in this parish, for the Education of the Children of the Poor in the principles of the Church of England be increased; and in future be conducted on the plan recommended by Dr. Bell.

II. That such Scholars as choose, may pay the sum of One Penny each per Week, to be expended at the end of the year in clothing for their benefit.'

III. That subscriptions of Six Shillings a year, and donations of any greater sum be solicited from the Inhabitants, and other Ladies and Gentlemen; to be likewise expended in clothing, for those Scholars who have contributed to the weekly fund, and in occasional rewards.

IV. That in case any Scholars leave the School before the end of the year, or are expelled by the Committee for bad conduct, the money which they may have themselves paid, shall be returned to them; but they shall not be entitled to any share of the honorary subscriptions and donations.

V. That a Committee of Fifteen, including the President and Treasurer, be appointed for the management of the School.

VI. That a Meeting of Subscribers of Six Shillings each be held annually, to audit the accounts, and elect the President, Treasurer, and Committee for the following year, of which due notice will be given in the Church.'

The Benefactions and Legacies to the original Sunday School amounted to £19. 16. 2. per annum, which, with the Subscriptions and Donations in the year 1813, formed a fund of £224. 15. 5. which was applied to the purchase of articles of clothing for 81 boys and 83 girls; the boys receiving to the amount of 15s. the girls of 16s. 5½d. The remaining sum was appropriated to the purchase of books, the salaries of a School-master and School-mistress, and to rewards for the most deserving Scholars. It is to be hoped that this plan may in time be extended, so as to provide for the complete adoption of that system which has proved of such incalculable benefit to the morals and respectability of the English poor. The benefit of well conducted Sunday Schools is indeed great, in the promotion of early habits of piety; but we are desirous of seeing, in New Windsor, an extensive and regular establishment for the diffusion of useful knowledge, in which industrious and religious habits may be cultivated, and that instruction bestowed, whose practical utility every man must

feel, and which it is lamentable to behold wanting, in a country like our own, and in an age like the present. We are sure that a very small addition to the present annual fund would provide for such an establishment, and consequently bestow a great and universal, instead of a partial benefit.

ALMS-HOUSES AND DONATIONS.

There are tenements of this denomination in Park-street, formerly called Pound-street, in Sheet-street, and on the back of the south side of Peascod-street, near what was formerly called Pitts-fields.

It does not appear upon a minute examination of the town records, from 1664 to 1733, by whom the houses in Pound-street were first given. Previous to the last mentioned period there were three tenements, which being greatly out of repair, they were taken down, and the present building erected, by a subscription of the Nobility and Gentry, and the Corporation. Since that time, the parish officers have appointed the occupiers, and otherwise had the direction of all matters appertaining to them. The building is divided into twelve apartments, and the persons residing in them are generally considered as objects of most public charities.

Relative to the Alms-Houses in Sheet-street, it appears that in 1503, John Thompson and William

Huntred, chaplains, and John Combe, gent. by their deed, in the 13th year of Henry VII. gave to the Corporation of New Windsor, and their successors for ever, four tenements, with a garden in Sheet-street, for eight poor people to inhabit in, as well men as women. In 1510, Thomas Brotherton, by a deed, gave sundry parcels of land, lying in the parish of Warfield, Berks, for the use and support of the said four Alms-Houses. These four tenements having fallen into decay, they were taken down and the present six built by the Corporation; and twelve persons instead of eight were appointed to live in them; that is, six live on the ground floor, and six up stairs.

The land before-mentioned at first produced only an annual income of about eight pounds a year: it was afterwards let at twelve pounds a year, at which sum it was held for a series of years by John Hart Cotton, Esq. till the year 1768, when an Act of Parliament was passed to enable Mr. Cotton to inclose the several pieces of land, and add them to his own adjoining estate; charging the whole of his said estate with a rent charge of 27*l.* a year. This estate is now the property of Richard Parry, Esq.

For the further support of these Alms-Houses, Richard Gallis, in 1666, gave a legacy to this Corporation, with which was purchased a piece of land called Munday's Close, lying between Woodbridge-lane, and Moat Park in this parish.

The Pitts-Fields Alms-Houses, consisting of four tenements with a garden, were given by Richard Reeve, of Dagnall, in Buckinghamshire, by a deed, dated August 20, 1688, for the use of four poor men, or women during their lives. The persons to be elected to these Alms-Houses are to be upwards of 50 years of age, and not to marry after their election upon pain of exclusion.

The same gentleman by his last will, dated December 2, 1688, gave two hundred pounds for the support of these Alms-Houses. The interest of which is paid by the Corporation of Windsor; who also keep the houses in repair. Richard Topham, Esq. gave by his last will, 1730, ten shillings a year to each of the four poor persons legally settled in Mr. Reeve's Alms-Houses, which is now paid out of the estate of Mr. Keppell.

Mrs. Hopkins in 1803 gave 100l. East India Stock, for the benefit of the persons inhabiting Reeve's Alms-Houses.

Andrew Windsor, Esq. by his last will, dated August 2d, 1653, gave to the Dean and Mayor of Windsor, and their successors, two hundred pounds to purchase land, or to be preserved as a stock, whereby the poor might be employed in making of cloth. This sum was accordingly received, and a rent charge of fourteen pounds per annum, was in lieu thereof,

charged upon Windsor Mill, which Mill, being sold to her Majesty Queen Anne, at the time of the building of the bridge across the Thames, at Datchet, the Corporation, by their deed, settled a like rent charge of fourteen pounds per annum, payable out of the Butchers' Shambles adjoining the market-house.

Thomas Jenkinson, of New Windsor, gent. by his last will, made about the year 1596, gave five acres and an half of land, lying in the parish of Ruscomb, Berks, called East Mead, and the ayot there for ever, that the rents and profits should be distributed amongst the poor inhabitants.

William Day, son of Matthew Day, an Alderman of this town, gave a house and a garden, in Peascod-street, by a deed, dated 1664: the profits thereof to be distributed among the poor inhabitants: also, by another deed dated 1668, he gave, for the same benevolent purpose, four acres of meadow land, called Mead-Hay, in the parish of Langley, Bucks. To these four acres were added one acre and a rood and a half, lying in the said Mead-Hay, purchased by the Corporation, 1673, of Francis Ridley, Esq. and applied to the before-mentioned use.

The above-mentioned donations, agreeably to the will of the first named donor, are applied to the purchase of flax, for the poor to spin; which, being wove into sheeting, a certain number of sheets are annually

given to such poor housekeepers as may be thought to stand in need of, and deserving the donation. Each member of the Corporation is allowed to recommend one person; but no one is to receive more than one sheet in a year. The remainder of the cloth is sold by the Chamberlain of the poor, and the produce carried to his account to purchase fresh materials, and pay the expence of spinning. Thus, many of the poor who are incapable of hard labour are furnished with employ, and the indigent with a comfortable necessary.

THE MAIDS' MARRIAGE PORTION, AND THE DILIGENT APPENTICES' REWARD.

The most Rev. Father in God William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, by his last will in 1664, directed and appointed that fifty pounds per annum should be bought, and the revenues thereof employed, for the binding poor boys of this parish apprentices, and for the marrying poor maidens, born in the town of Windsor. Sir John Robinson, and other executors of the Archbishop, purchased several fee-farm rents, to the annual amount of fifty pounds, settling the same to the aforesaid uses, by a deed, dated October 2, 1672. By this charity, five boys are apprenticed in each of two succeeding years; and every third year, the said annual income is equally divided between three maidens, born in the town of Windsor,

that have lived three entire years in one service. This donation is styled, in the will of the donor, the Maid's Marriage Portion.

Theodore Randue, Esq. by his will in 1724, gave to the Corporation one thousand pounds, as an addition to the above charity of Archbishop Laud, to which his executors, Richard Topham, Esq. and the Rev. Dr. Jones, Canon of Windsor, by a discretionary power given to them in the said will, added two hundred and fifty pounds more. With this twelve hundred and fifty pounds, the Corporation purchased land in the parishes of Winkfield and Bray. The annual income of these estates is applied in the following manner: viz. to five boys that were put apprentice by Archbishop Laud's charity, and have duly served their respective times, ten pounds each; and every third year the same yearly income, about fifty pounds, is given equally to three maidens, born in Windsor, that have faithfully served their respective masters or mistresses three years.* This charity, it may be presumed, tends greatly to produce diligent

* A few years since the Corporation judged it proper to let this Estate by public tender, and by that means so increased the annual Income as to enable them to extend the premium to the boys from ten to fifteen pounds; and the maiden's portion in a like proportion. The Corporation have also, occasionally, by the sale of Timber, extended the bounty to a greater number of objects; an example worthy of being followed by other trusts.

apprentices and faithful servants; for it is not only necessary that they should continue the limited time in their several services, but that they should also produce proper testimonials of their good conduct.

Thomas Needham of this parish, gentleman, by his last will, dated August, 1603, gave to the Vicar and Churchwardens, and to their successors for ever, three houses in New Windsor, two near the church gate, and one in Peascod-Street, to twelve poor persons, not being in Alms-Houses, to receive the rent every Sunday after morning-prayer. This charity is distributed in bread.

It would swell this publication beyond its intended limits, if we were to give a minute account of the many charitable bequests left to the poor of this parish, which are either distributed in bread or money. If to these donations we add three grants from the crown, that are payable to the Churchwardens and Overseers, in aid of the Parochial Rates, we may reasonably conclude that the assessments are much easier in this parish than in most others.

The nominal annual amount of these grants is one hundred and twenty-pounds, but the office fees reduce it to one hundred and five pounds. The first grant was from William and Mary in 1693, of fifty pounds; the second from King William the Third in 1700, of

fifty pounds; and the third from Queen Anne in 1708, of twenty pounds per annum. A more particular detail of these grants may be had in a separate pamphlet.

THEATRE.

In 1793, a small, but elegant Theatre was erected by Mr. Thornton, in the High-street, which was annually opened under a licence from the Lord Chamberlain, this place being a royal residence. The time of performing was during the Eton vacations, viz. from the middle of December to the latter end of January, and the last Monday in July, to the end of September. With the permission of the Magistrates of Windsor and that of the Provost and Master of Eton School, the Theatre has also been open every year from 1793 to 1813, ten or twelve nights in June, for the amusement of the company that come to Ascot-Heath Races. At the present season, (August 1814,) Windsor is without a Theatre; that above spoken of having been erected on a building lease for the short term of twenty-one years, has fallen into the hands of some Dissenters, who a few years since purchased the fee simple, and it is now converted into a chapel, as mentioned at page 16. The abhorrence in which sectarians hold, or would be thought to hold, theatrical performances, induced them to reject the several offers made by various persons to take, or purchase

the premises. Several respectable persons, who regret that Windsor should want that species of Entertainment which almost every place of public resort furnishes at its proper season, have therefore entered into articles of Agreement to raise a Fund for the purpose of building a Theatre, and have purchased some Freehold Premises in Thames-Street, where we may expect to see in the course of the ensuing Summer, a substantial and commodious house built, that will meet the public approbation and patronage.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

In 1784, Col. Trigg, of the 12th regiment, which was then on duty at Windsor, having represented to his Majesty the very great inconveniences the sick soldiers suffered in their quarters, as well as the impropriety of continuing them in the same apartments with the more healthy, his Majesty was pleased to signify his gracious intention to build an hospital for their accommodation; upon which the Corporation presented him with a piece of land, called Glazier's Corner, situated on the east side of the Long Walk, about a mile from the town. The building was immediately begun, and finished by the latter end of the same year, and was used as the military hospital from that time till 1812; when it was converted into habitations for some of the labourers employed at Frogmore.

The present Hospital for the use of the Infantry is situated on the right of the road leading from Windsor to Winkfield, nearly adjoining that of the Cavalry: it is a handsome commodious structure, and was finished in 1812.

INFANTRY BARRACKS.

The system which had been adopted by administration, partly to relieve the publicans from their burthen of quartering soldiers, and partly to concentrate the military force, was carried into effect, at Windsor, in 1795, by the erection of handsome and commodious barracks, in a part of the town called Sheet-street, for the accommodation of 750 infantry. In 1803 an additional building was erected at the south end, and in a correspondent style with that built in 1795. It is about a third of the size of the original building, so that the whole will contain one thousand men. These buildings are well constructed and have a grand appearance, but are in a situation too flat and confined.

CAVALRY BARRACKS,

Situated at about half a mile from the town, on the road to Winkfield, is also a very handsome building; and, although the structure, in point of magnitude, is inferior to the Infantry Barracks, yet from the open and judicious disposition of the whole, it has a more pleasing appearance; it will contain about three hundred horse, with all requisite accommodations for officers and men.

On the 28th of April, 1807, a fire broke out in the roof of the building of the officers' apartments, which raged with great violence for upwards of four hours, notwithstanding every possible exertion to subdue the flames. The damages were estimated at upwards of two thousand pounds. It was strongly conjectured that the accident was occasioned by the negligence of some men, who had been melting lead on the top of the building.

CHAP. II.

OF THE CASTLE.

THE Castle of Windsor was first built by William the Conqueror, soon after his being seated on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its healthful and pleasant situation, and probably no less as a place of security and strength in the beginning of his reign: his son, King Henry I. greatly improved it with many buildings, and surrounded the whole, for its greater strength and beauty, with a strong wall. Succeeding monarchs also, for the same reason, constantly resided here.

In this castle King John lodged during the contest between him and the barons. However, in the disputes between his son and successor, King Henry III. and his barons, this castle was, in 1263, delivered by treaty to them; but in the same year, it was taken by surprise, and made the rendezvous of the King's party. King Edward I. and Edward II. resided at Windsor, more on account of its delightful situation than its strength; and had many children born here, among whom was the heroic Edward III. who had an extraordinary affection for this his native place; and

in the year 1360, caused the old castle to be entirely taken down, except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward, and rebuilding the present stately castle, made it the seat of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Some singular particulars relating to the mode of procuring workmen and carriages, are detailed in Ashmole's History of the order of the Garter. We are there informed, 'that the King granted his Letters Patent to certain Surveyors, empowering them to *impress* as many hewers of stone, carpenters, and other artificers, as might be necessary to the due and honest performance of the great undertaking.' These Letters are dated the 23d of his Reign. Four years afterwards, two Commissioners were appointed to provide stone, timber, lead, iron, &c. and privileged to sieze carriages for the conveyance of the materials to Windsor.

In the year 1357, the celebrated William de Wickham*, was appointed to superintend the works with a

* An anecdote of this distinguished architect, who was afterwards Bishop of Winchester, has been often related by historians. Having nearly finished the building of the castle, he caused the words 'This made Wickham,' to be inscribed on stone in the inner wall of Winchester tower. This circumstance excited the monarch's displeasure; and only the ambiguity of the sentence prevented the disgrace of Wickham, who assured the King, that it meant no more, than that the money and reputaton he had acquired by erecting the castle had been the *making of him*.

shilling a day; and three shillings per week for his clerk. The conduct of the Supervisor obtained the approbation of the Monarch, who, in 1360, gave him complete authority over every thing connected with the castle, as well as the unlimited jurisdiction of the Manors of Old and New Windsor. In the ensuing year, the King issued writs to the Sheriffs of several counties, directing them under the penalty of a hundred pounds to provide a certain number of workmen, and send them to Windsor, within ten days, to be employed at 'the *King's Wages* as long as was necessary.' 'And because divers of these workmen did afterwards clandestinely leave Windsor, and were entertained by other persons, upon greater wages to the King's great damage, and manifest retarding of his work,' the Sheriffs of London were ordered to make Proclamation, that those persons who should presume to employ any of the fugitive artificers, should be dispossessed of *all* their property. The Sheriffs were also directed to arrest the runaways, and commit them to Newgate.

For a year or two the raising of the building appears to have been pursued with great celerity; but a contagious disorder having destroyed many of the workmen, the King was a second time obliged to have recourse to writs, dated the 30th March, 1363; and his desire of completing the structure increasing with the delay occasioned by the fatal malady, the Sheriffs

were commanded under twice the former penalty, to send to Windsor a stated number of skilful masons and diggers of stone, by the following Easter. The next year, the buildings were ready for glazing, and persons were appointed to purchase glass in every part of the country where it could be obtained. Twelve glaziers were at the same time ordered to be impressed, and set to work at the King's wages. This year also many carriages were detained, for the purpose of conveying the necessary materials.

From 1364 to 1370, the erection of the Castle seems to have proceeded with considerable rapidity; 'upwards of three hundred artificers being yearly impressed for the King's service;' from that time till the year 1375, this harsh measure seems to have been abandoned, and as the monarch died in 1377, it is probable, from a view of the additions to the building in the succeeding reign, that at the above period the architect had finished the King's palace, the hall of St. George, the apartments of the east and south sides of the upper ward, the great tower, the chapel of St. George, and the whole of the walls, their gates, towers, and battlements.

The facts displayed in this narrative furnish some interesting remarks on the manners of the fourteenth century. They point out the very degraded state in which the Britons of that period were contented to

exist. The *mandate* of the Prince was a sufficient authority both for the infringement of personal liberty, and individual property; and his *will* was as much observed and obeyed as the obligation of an act of Parliament. The talents of the subject were fettered to the monarch's caprice, and their reward regulated by his pleasure. The whole of the possession of the governed appears to have deen at the disposal of the King: for we find that even his writ, directed to the Sheriffs, unauthorized by the consent of the other branches of the legislature, was a sufficient warrant for the confiscation of *all* the effects of the persons who gave employment to an oppressed workman. However, while we lament the constraint suffered by the most skilful artizans in the kingdom, and the little confidence that subsisted between the Prince and his people, the poverty of the monarch sufficiently accounts for the difficulties with which Wickham had to contend; the private purses of our Princes were very scantily supplied. In the succeeding century, the whole revenue of Henry V. did not exceed fifteen thousand pounds for the annual support of his household, the entertainment of Ambassadors, and for the Royal State of his Person. Such great works must therefore be supported by encroachments on the national wealth, and on private industry; and these contributed to relieve Edward from the enormous charge incurred in completing this magnificent structure. Many alterations and additional buildings have

been made by the successors of this monarch. Edward IV. rebuilt and enlarged the beautiful chapel of St. George. Henry VII. vaulted the roof of the choir of that structure, and added the stately fabric adjoining to the King's lodgings in the Upper Ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the Lower Ward, leading to the town. King Edward VI. began, and Queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Winkfield, into a fountain of curious workmanship, in the Upper Court. Queen Elizabeth made a terrace walk on the north side of the Castle, from whence is a delightful prospect of the Thames, Eton College, and a great number of fine seats, dispersed over the adjacent country. When King Charles the Ist was removed from the Isle of Wight, whither he had made his escape from Hampton Court, at the end of the year 1647, he was conveyed to Windsor, Hampton Palace being no longer considered as a place of sufficient security. On his arrival here, his faithful domestics were dismissed; the regal ceremonies were ordered to be withdrawn, and in the Palace of his ancestors he was insulted, and treated with the indignity of a captive in a public jail. This scene of humiliation was introductory to the fatal catastrophe, and under these derogatory circumstances, on Jan. 19,1648, he quitted Windsor Castle. Under Charles II. this Castle, which had felt the effects of the national convulsions, under several avaricious and

lawless masters, was entirely repaired: The face of the Upper Court was changed: the windows, which were gothic, and many of them small and irregular, were enlarged and made uniform; the Royal Apartments were completely furnished, and adorned with beautiful paintings. This Prince not only enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth, on the north side of the Castle, but carried a like terrace round the east, and part of the south side of it; and new faced the whole terrace with a noble rampart of freestone. This terrace extends 1870 feet in length, and may with justice be said to be the noblest walk in Europe. Various alterations have been made by succeeding Princes; but the principal improvements have been effected by his present Majesty, whose munificent plans for the embellishment of this structure have far exceeded the designs of his predecessors. Under his direction the Chapel of St. George has been completely repaired and decorated. His Majesty had projected a variety of improvements, both in the architecture of the interior, as well as the exterior. The construction of the windows, which it was thought had been so much improved by King Charles II. has partly undergone a second change. The gothic style is not merely restored, but materially improved in many points. The building on the north side called the Star Building, had been thought, in some particulars, the most incongruous with the general structure

of any other part of the edifice; to remove this remark, an octagon gothic tower has been built at the east and west angles, and an entrance made in the centre of this part of the building, with a porch in a suitable style with the new windows, which have harmonised the whole, and produce a most magnificent effect. A number of other improvements have been projected, and one of them is nearly completed; it is called Blenheim tower; this is also on the north side, abuting against the King's guard chamber, and affords great relief by dividing a considerable length of blank wall, which seemed to separate the last mentioned building from the east side of the castle: it now appears uniformly connected.

The many further improvements of the present reigning sovereign will be noticed as we proceed in our description; at present it is only requisite to observe that this castle is divided into two courts, or wards, with a large keep, or round tower between them, called the middle ward; which will be more particularly described under their respective heads; we shall conclude this chapter with the following quotation, from Sir John Denham's Poem, on Cooper's Hill.

> 'Windsor the next (where Mars with Venus dwells,
> Beauty with strength) above the valley swells
> Into my eye, and doth itself present
> With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
> That no stupendous precipice denies
> Access, no horror turns away our eyes;

But such a rise as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud,
To be the basis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
But Atlas only, which supports the spheres.'

CHAP. III.

OF THE UPPER WARD OR COURT;

WITH A DESCRIPTION OF

THE ROYAL APARTMENTS.

THE Upper Ward is a spacious quadrangle, formed on the west side by the keep, or round tower; on the north by the royal apartments that are shewn to the public, St. George's Hall, and the Chapel Royal, and on the east and south sides by the private apartments of their Majesties, their royal Highnesses the Princesses.

Nearly in the centre of this square, is an equestrian statue in bronze, of King Charles II, in a Roman habit, and placed on a marble pedestal, on the south side of which are represented, in basso-relievo, various figures expressive of navigation. On the west side is the royal

cypher, surrounded with the garter, and crowned with other ornaments. On the north side are a variety of fruits, and on the east a shield, on which is a Latin inscription to this effect. 'Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, Charles II. the best of Kings, in the year of our Lord, M,DC,LXXX.'

Underneath is a curious water engine, originally invented by Sir Samuel Moreland, in that Prince's reign, to supply the place with water, which was brought from Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Winkfield; but it is now supplied from the Thames, by an engine at a small distance from the town.

I shall now conduct the reader to the upper side of this court, on which as is before-mentioned, are the

ROYAL APARTMENTS.

The entrance to the royal apartments was through a vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, and a staircase consisting of three flights of stone steps; the sides and cieling of this staircase were painted by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of Queen Ann, and George I. Close adjoining to this, was what was termed the back stair case, which was also embellished with paintings.* These staircases have been taken

* A description of these staircases will be found in the former editions of this book.

down, and the space allotted for the two thrown together, on which is erected the most magnificent gothic entrance and staircase we know of.

The former entrance, compared with the present, was low, dark, and inelegant. By sinking the pavement two feet, the height is now better proportioned to its width; the old cieling was one continued dead flat; the last constructed is divided into a centre and two sides, vaulted in the florid gothic style, which gives an airy, yet solemn magnificence to the whole. From the entrance to the foot of the stairs, is forty-five feet, exclusive of the porch; the width of the centre division of this grand vestibule is fourteen feet; the sides seven feet each, wide; and their extent in a right line is one hundred and eight feet. In each of these isles or peristyles, are seven niches, four large, and three smaller, adapted for the reception of statues; over the smaller ones are gothic canopies. At the extremity of the peristyles, under the landing of the staircase to the upper apartments, is another, consisting of a double flight of stone steps, leading to the vestibule adjoining the north terrace, to which there was an entrance at the east angle of the star building. We will now return to the grand staircase. This is without turning or winding, and consists of nineteen steps to the first landing, and from thence to the second, or gallery, fifteen steps. The gallery is on each side the stairs; the length of the front of the gallery is twenty-eight feet; that on each side, forty-seven feet. The height of

the stair case is ninety-nine feet; the external building having been raised about twenty feet, exclusive of the lantern, which is of an octagonal shape, forming on the outside an embrasured tower. In the centre of the dome are the royal arms, encircled with the garter, with the date 1801; and the angles of the cieling immediately under the lantern are embellished with various devices, executed with infinite taste and skill, under the direction of Mr. Burnasconi.

At the head of the stairs, over the door of the King's drawing-room, is placed the King's arms, modelled under the superintendance of the same artist, in imitation of stone; on the sides of the stairs are five figures of Angels, each holding a shield.

The balustrade is in a correspondent style of splendour with the rest of the structure; it is composed of iron, bronzed, with brass bases and capitals. This staircase was begun in the year 1800, and finished in 1804.

QUEENS's GUARD CHAMBER.

In this apartment, into which you first enter, the cieling is adorned with Britannia, in the person of Queen Catherine of Portugal, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the Earth, and their

respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings. The signs of the Zodiac are on the outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the cieling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with Zephyrs, Cupids, and other embellishments, properly disposed.

Over the north window Minerva, on the east side Achilles, on the south Juno, with a peacock, and on the west, Venus with her doves.

Over the chimney is George, Prince of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl, and views of shipping, by Vandevelde.

In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, bandoleers, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms, with a star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed., cut in lime wood. This apartment is now fitted up as a temporary Private Chapel.

QUEEN's PRESENCE CHAMBER.

The cieling of this room is adorned with the representation of Queen Catherine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and other virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time and supported by Zephyrs, with Fame sounding the happiness of Britain; under-

neath, Justice is seen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil Genii.

In this room are three silver chandeliers, that were brought from Hanover. Here were formerly three of the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael, now removed to Hampton Court.

The present Paintings are,

Over the doors two Princesses of Brunswick, in 1699,
Duke Albert of Saxony, *P. Rubens.*
Charles I. his Queen, and 2 of their Children, *Vandyck.*
James I. *Ditto.*
Charles I. on horseback, *Ditto.*

QUEEN's AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

On the cieling of this room, Britannia is represented in the person of Queen Catherine, seated in a triumphal car, drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c.; with other decorations heightened with gold. The chandeliers and large glasses in this room are extremely magnificent.

In this room was a capital picture of His Majesty reviewing the Third, or Prince of Wales's regiment of Dragoon Guards, and the Tenth, or Prince of Wales's Regiment of Light Dragoons, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, (who is repre-

sented as giving the word of command), his Royal Highness the Duke of York; General Sir William Fawcet; and Generals Dundas and Goldsworthy. This on account of the alteration in the form of the windows has been removed; the size of which being 10 feet 2 inches, by 18 feet 6 inches, it is too large for the room. In this room is a silver chandelier from Hanover. The room is now embellished with the following Paintings:—

Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange,	*Honthorst.*
A Landscape,	*Zuccarelli*
Prince Rupert,	*Honthorst.*
Ann Duchess of York,	*Sir P. Lely.*
James the First's Queen,	*Van Somer.*
Queen of Charles I.	*Vandyck.*
William Prince of Orange,	*Honthorst.*

BALL-ROOM.

On the cieling of this room King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. Over the head of Andromeda is inscribed EUROPA LIBERATA: and on the shield of Perseus, is PERSEUS BRITANNICUS; and Mars, attended by the Pagan Deities, offers the olive branch. On the cornice is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four Seasons, and the Signs of the Zodiac: the whole heightened with gold.

In this apartment are four large glasses with massive silver frames; also four correspondent silver tables, and three chandeliers.

The Paintings are,

Duke of Hamilton, *Hanneman.*
The Princesses Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, playing in the Garden, *Copley.*
A Madona.
Countess of Carlisle *Vandyck,*
Duchess of Richmond, *Ditto.*
A large Landscape, *Zuccarelli.*
Countess of Dorset, *Vandyck.*
Madame de St. Croix, *Ditto.*
St. John, after *Corregio.*
Her present Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York, *Ramsey.*
Earl of Pembroke, *Van Somer.*

QUEEN's DRAWING-ROOM.

On the cieling is represented an assembly of Gods and Goddesses; the whole is intermixed with Cupids, and a variety of Flowers, heightened with gold. In this room are also two silver chandeliers, a glass, and a massive table from Hanover; these chandeliers, as well as those in the other Apartments, weigh each about 120lbs.

The Paintings are,

A large and beautiful Landscape, with Figures representing Pharoah's Daughter taking Moses under her protection, *Zuccarelli.*
Six smaller Landscapes, *Ditto.*
Earl of Surry, *Holbein.*
A Magdalen, *Sir P. Lely.*
Lady Digby, *Vandyck.*
De Bray and his Family, *De Bray.*
Killegrew and Carew, *Vandyck.*

The next aparment is that formerly called

THE QUEEN's STATE BED-CHAMBER.

This room was thought too small, and has been lately enlarged to twice its former length, as may be seen by the painted cieling, the old part of which still remains, and is a representation of the Story of Endymion and Diana.

On the new part of the cieling is painted Jupiter giving the Bow to Diana. *Rigaud.*

In this room is a beautiful amber cabinet.

The Paintings are,

Vulcan presenting the Armour of Achilles to Thetis, *Ballestra.*
Achilles presented to the Centaur, *Ditto.*

Two Views in Italy,	*Carlo Veres.*
An Indian Market,	*Post.*
Our Saviour, The Virgin, St. Luke, and Ignatius,	*Tintoret.*
Titian and a Senator of Venice,	*Titian.*
A Magdalen by Candlelight,	*Schalken.*
The Continence of Scipio,	*Sebastian Ricci.*
Cupid and Psyche,	*Lazarino.*
Two Views in Italy,	*Carlo Veres.*
The Holy Family,	*School of Raphael.*
Two Landscapes, Italian Markets,	*Bamboccio.*
Peter the Great,	*Sir G. Kneller.*
Charity,	*Carlo Cignani.*
Two Views of Windsor Castle,	*Boston.*
William, Duke of Gloucester,	*Sir Peter Lely.*

THE BEAUTIES OF CHARLES IId's COURT.

Lady Ossory,	*Wissing.*
Mrs. Lawson,	*Ditto.*
Mrs. Knot,	*Ditto.*
Mrs. Middleton,	*Sir Peter Lely.*
Lady Denham,	*Ditto.*
Lady Whitmore,	*Ditto.*
Lady Byron,	*Housman.*
Lady Grammont,	*Sir Peter Lely.*
Lady Rochester,	*Ditto.*
Lady Northumberland,	*Ditto.*
Lady Sunderland,	*Ditto.*

Duchess of Richmond, *Sir Peter Lely.*
Duchess of Cleveland, *Ditto.*
Duchess of Somerset, *Ditto.*

Thirteen small Portraits of Ladies of Charles' Court, their names unknown. *Copies from Vandyck and Sir P. Lely, by Russell.*

The next rooms in the order of going through the Apartments were the

ROOM of BEAUTIES, and the QUEEN's DRESSING-ROOM.

These are thrown together, and it will be a considerable length of time before they will be in a state to be shewn.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's, or, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

This is not shewn, being used as a store room, wherein the Pictures and other articles, taken from the parts under repair, are deposited.

KING's CLOSET.

This room has lately been enlarged, and thereby the story of Jupiter and Leda, painted on the cieling, removed, and St. George and the Dragon with suitable accompaniments substituted by Mr. Wyatt. It is hung with beautiful scarlet cloth, with gold mould-

ings, which has a very rich appearance, and shows the paintings to great effect. The list is as follows:

James, Duke of York,	*Sir P. Lely.*
St. Sebastian,	*Guido.*
The Angel appearing to the Shepherds,	*Poussin.*
Old Woman watering Flowers,	*G. Douw.*
Head of the Virgin,	*Carlo Dolci.*
Head with a Skull.	
The Misers,	*Quintin Matsys.*
A girl playing the Virginal,	*Meyres.*
St. Catherine,	*Leonardo da Vinci.*
Our Saviour in the Garden,	*Poussin.*
Nymph and Satyr,	*Albano.*
Head of Our Saviour,	*Carlo Dolci.*
William, Prince of Orange,	*Wissing.*
A Head,	*Parmegiano.*
Erasmus,	*Penn.*
A Landscape,	*Brueghel.*
A Head,	*Rupkael.*
Martin Luther,	*Holbein.*
A Landscape,	*Brueghel.*
Mary, Princess of Orange,	*Wissing.*
St. John,	*Carlo Maratti.*
A Head,	*Denner.*
A Landscape,	*Swanefelde.*
King Edward VI.	*Holbein.*
Duke of Norfolk,	*Ditto.*
The Lord's Supper, a Sketch,	*Rubens.*

A Woman Reading,	*Corregio.*
A Head,	*Dennei*
Peter delivered from Prison,	*Steenwick.*
Ann, Duchess of York,	*Sir P. Lely.*

KING's DRESSING ROOM.

The cieling has been lately painted by Mr. Wyatt; the subject is the nursing of St. George. The hangings are the same as in the last-mentioned room. In this room are two large oval glasses.

The Paintings are,

George, Prince of Denmark,	*Kneller.*
A Head,	
James, Duke of York,	*Russell.*
A Head,	*Holbein.*
The Holy Family,	*Titian.*
Charles the First's Queen,	*Vandyck.*
A Head,	*Gainsborough.*
The Holy Family,	*Garrafala.*
A Head.	
Charles II.	*Russell.*
A Head,	*Holbein.*
The Virgin and Child,	*Titian.*
Herodias' Daughter, with the Baptist's Head,	*Carlo Dolci.*
Our Saviour, St. John, and Virgin,	*Guercino.*
St. Catherine,	*Guido.*

Jacob and his Family,	*F. Laura.*
A Magdalen,	*Carlo Dolci.*
St. Paul,	*Guercino.*
Our Saviour and his Mother,	*Ditto.*
A Head,	*L. da Vinci.*
A Landscape,	*Wouvermans.*
Holy Family,	*School of Raphael.*
Cleopatra,	*Guido.*
A Madona,	*Ditto.*
Silence,	*Annibal Caracci.*
St. Peter,	*Guercino.*
Countess of Desmond,	*Rembrant.*
A Landscape,	*Wouvermans.*
Holy Family,	*School of Raphael.*
John, Duke of Marlborough,	*Dahl.*

KING's OLD STATE BED CHAMBER.

On the cieling, King Charles II. is represented in the Robes of the Garter, seated on a throne, under a canopy, supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune, with a figure, representing France in a suppliant posture at his feet. He is also attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying obedience to him. The hangings are of rich crimson, with gold mouldings. The bed which stood in this room is removed, and is put up in what is called the Public Dining Room.

The Paintings are,

Charles II. when a Boy,	*Vandyck.*
Queen Elizabeth when Princess,	
George III.	*Dupont.*
Queen of James I.	*Jansen.*
Duke of Savoy,	*Moore.*
Charles the First's Children,	*Vandyck.*
Edward VI. when a Child,	*Holbein*
Emperor Charles V. after	*Titian.*
Charles IInd's Queen,	*Lely.*
The late Duke of York, in the Habit of the Order of the Garter,	*Dance.*
Princess Mary,	*Lely.*
Henry, Duke of Gloucester,	
St. John, after	*Corregio.*
Cupid shaving his Bow,	*Parmegiano.*
An Officer of the Pope's Guards,	*Ditto.*
Prince Rupert	*Lely.*

KING's DRAWING ROOM.

The cieling is an allegorical representation of the Restoration of King Charles II. who is seated in a triumphal car, drawn by horses of the Sun attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune properly attended, paying obedience to the monarch as he passes. In other parts of the cieling, are painted the labours of Hercules, with festoons of Fruit and Flowers, in stone colour, beautifully heightened with gold.

This room has been lately fitted up in a neat and elegant style. Here is a most magnificent glass of English manufacture, eleven feet by six feet. The chandeliers are extremely brilliant.

The Paintings are,

Peter, James, and John,	*Caravaggio.*
Holy Family,	*P. Rubens.*
Converted Chinese,	*Sir G. Kneller.*
The Vision of Augustus,	*Pietro di Cortona.*
Our Saviour before Pilate,	*Schiavoni.*
Venus adorned by the Graces,	*Guido.*
Perseus and Andromeda,	*Ditto.*
The Wise Men's Offering,	*Lucca Jordana.*
The Stoning of Stephen.	
The Battle of Nordlingen,	*Rubens.*

KING's STATE BED CHAMBER.

On the cieling is painted the Banquet of the Gods, with a great variety of Fish and Fowl on the several parts of the coving.

The carving of this room was most exquisite, representing a great variety of Fruit, Fish and Fowl, done in lime wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver, in the reign of King Charles II. which has been removed to Hampton Court. The

room is now hung with scarlet cloth, and embellished with the following

Paintings:

A Piece of still Life, viz. a Brass Pan, a Fawn, and a Bittern,	*Kalf.*
Mary Queen of Scots,	*Jannette.*
A whole length Portrait,	*Vandyck.*
Mary Duchess of York,	*Sir P. Lely.*
Religion driving Hypocrisy from the Church,	*Titian.*
A Preceptor and his Pupil,	*Bassano*
The Apotheosis of Princes Octavius and Alfred,	*West.*
A Philosopher,	*Spagnoletto.*
Samson betrayed to the Philistines,	*Vandyck.*
Anu, Duchess of York,	*Sir P. Lely.*

KING's AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

The cieling is a most lively representation of the re-establishment of the Church of England, on the Restoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity. Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the Church; all of them represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished,

The furniture, paintings, and embellishments, (except the cieling of this room,) are all new; every

part of them in the most superb style. The cornice and mouldings are highly gilt: the hangings of rich blue silk, with the most beautiful embroidered borders; the canopy and chair extremely magnificent; and the chimney-piece, tables, glasses, and chandeliers, all in a similar style of splendor.

The paintings are by B. West, Esq. wherein he has happily celebrated some of the principal glories of the immortal Edward III. These paintings were executed in the years 1787, 1788, and 1789; and are as follow:

The Surrender of Calais to Edward III.

An entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais.

The passage of Edward III. over the river Somme.

The Interview between the King and his victorious Son, the Black Prince, after the Battle of Cressy, in 1346.

The Battle of Poictiers, where Edward the Black Prince took King John and his son Philip prisoners, whom he afterwards brought over into England.

The Battle of Neville's Cross, where David, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner by Queen Phillippa, whilst her Royal Consort, Edward III. was besieging Calais.

The first Installation of the Order of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel.

For a detail of these subjects, see Hume's History of England, vol. 2, and Rapin, vol. 4.

KING's PRESENCE CHAMBER.

On the cieling is painted in a most masterly style, a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to the four quarters of the World, who are introduced by Neptune; Fame with a branch of olive in her left hand, and a trumpet in her right, is sounding the glory of the Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and other evil Genii. Over the canopy, Justice is shewing the arms of Britain to Thames, and his river nymphs; the star of Venus, and the following label, '*Sydus Carolinum.*' At the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a sea car, drawn by tritons and sea nymphs. The ground and manner of finishing this cieling are the same as those we have before mentioned.

In this apartment there were four of the celebrated Cartoons of Raphael, which are now moved to Hampton Court.

The Paintings are,

Prometheus	*Young Palmer.*
Charles II.	*Sir P. Lely.*

James II.		*Sir P. Lely.*
Queen Mary,		*Sir G. Kneller.*
King William,		*Ditto.*
Queen Ann,	after	*Ditto.*
King George I.		*Ditto.*
Queen Caroline,		*Zeeman,*
King George II.		*Ditto.*
His present Majesty,		*Ramsey.*
Her present Majesty,		*Ditto.*
Duns Scotus,		*Spagnolet.*

KING's GUARD CHAMBER.

A building has lately been erected against the north end of this noble apartment; it is called Blenheim Tower, wherein will be deposited the Banner of France, annually delivered here on the 2d of August, by the Duke of Marlborough, successor to John, the great Duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim, a magnificent palace at Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, built in the reign of Queen Ann, as a national reward and acknowledgement to that great general, for his many glorious victories over the French and their allies, in a course of ten years most successful war.

This Banner was formerly placed in a closet adjoining to the room of Beauties.

The cieling is much admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours.

In one circle are Peace and Plenty, in another Mars and Minerva; and in the dome is a representation of Mars, with helmets, and trophies.

In this room, the Knights of the Garter, in the absence of the Sovereign, dine at an installation.

The magazine of arms, and warlike instruments, deposited in this spacious room, were ingeniously disposed in colonades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master gunner of this castle. Among the coats of mail, is that of the renowned Edward, the Black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall.

The Paintings are,

Charles XI. King of Sweden, on Horseback, *Wyck.*
Eight views of Battles, Sieges, &c. *Rugendas.*

St. GEORGE's HALL.

This most magnificent apartment, which is generally allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

In a large oval, in the centre of the cieling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order of the Garter, with his right foot on a lion's head, attended by England, Scotland and Ireland; Religion and Plenty holding the crown of these kingdoms over his head; on each side of the monarch, are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace. In the same oval, is regal government, supported by religion, and eternity; justice, attended by fortitude, temperance and prudence, beating down rebellion and faction; and among the evil genii, the painter is said to have introduced the Earl of Sh——y, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels. Nearer the throne is an octagon, in which is St. George's Cross, encircled with the garter, within a star of glory, supported by cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

the Muses attending in full concert, and other embellishments, expressive of the grandeur of the order.

In the lower compartments of the cieling, over the music gallery, is the collar of the order of the garter, supported by Cupids, and encompassed with a variety of characters, emblematic of this most illustrious order of knighthood.

On the north side of this superb chamber, extending 108 feet in length, is elegantly painted the

triumph of Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. founder of the order of the garter, who is seated at the upper end, receiving John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car, in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has closed this procession with the countess of Salisbury, in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the Prince, and a representation of Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. In this last part of the group, he has humourously introduced himself, in a black hood and scarlet cloak.

At the east end of the hall is the Sovereign's throne, the ascent to which is by five steps of fine marble, in addition to which were painted three more in such perfection, that spectators frequently believed them equally real. Above those was painted a large canopy and drapery; on the latter of which was represented St. George encountering the Dragon. Under this was a painting of King William in the habit of the order of the garter. On a part of the drapery was this inscription,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM.

The canopy on the cove of the cieling and upper

part of the wall still remain; but King William, St. George, and the lower part of the painting have given way to modern improvement.

The carved and gilt screen, that went round the throne, is converted into a handsome Music Gallery, over the throne, in which is placed an organ. Beneath this is a state canopy brought from Hanover.

At the lower end of the hall is another noble music-gallery, finely carved and gilt, supported by four slaves, beautifully carved in wood, bending as it were beneath their burthen, representing a father, and his three sons, whom the brave Edward, the Black Prince, is said to have made captives in his wars.

Over the music gallery is the following inscription:

ANTONIUS VERRIO, NEAPOLITANUS,
NON IGNOBILI STIRPE NATUS,
Augustissimi REGIS CAROLI SECUNDI
SANCTI ET GEORGII
MOLEM HANC FŒLICISSIMA MANU
DECORAVIT.

In English thus:

Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan, born of a noble race, ornamented with a most happy hand, this large pile of building, of the Most Noble King Charles the IInd, and St. George.

ST. GEORGE's, or the KING's CHAPEL.*

In this chapel, which is adjoining to St. George's Hall, divine service was performed every morning, during his Majesty's summer residence at Windsor, at eight o'clock, which now is performed in the Queen's Guard Chamber.

The cieling is a masterly and striking representation of the Resurrection of our Saviour, accompanied by a numerous host of Angels. On the west end, over the altar, is Mary Magdalen, weeping on the outside of the sepulchre; and on each side, on the cornice, are the Roman Soldiers.

The altar-piece is the Last Supper; and on the north side of the Chapel are painted some of the Miracles of our Saviour: as, his Raising Lazarus from the Dead; Curing the Sick of the Palsy; Casting out Devils, &c. by *Verrio*, who, in the principal part of the design is masterly; but is thought by connoisseurs not to have been so happy in the execution of it; the figures of the Sick Men being too athletic for persons in their supposed condition. There is also a much greater inconsistency in the painter's having introduced Sir Godfrey Kneller and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings; and likewise himself,

* This Chapel was intended to be converted into a Saloon, and another Chapel built in an adjoining court, formerly called Horn Court.

in a full black wig, bidding the cripples go to Our Saviour to be healed.

The closets for the King and the Royal Family form the east end of this Chapel. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, with gold fringe. The carved work of this Chapel is worth the particular attention of the curious; it represents a great variety of Palms, Pelicans, Doves, and other allusions to Scripture History; likewise the Star and Garter, with other ornaments, all finely executed by Gibbons.

From this Chapel, you return into the Queen's Guard Chamber, and this closes the several Apartments shewn to the public; the other Apartments being seldom open, though they consist of many beautiful rooms, with paintings by the best masters.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE KEEP, or ROUND TOWER.

THIS Tower, sometimes called the Middle Ward, which forms the west side of the Upper Court, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount; the ascent into the upper apartments is by a flight of 100 stone steps, at the top of which is planted a large piece of cannon, levelled at the entrance, or bottom of these steps; there are likewise seventeen pieces of cannon mounted round the curtain of the tower, which is the only battery now in the Castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon, on each of the several towers, and two platforms in the Lower Ward.

The apartments of the Tower belong to the Constable or Governor, whose office is both military and civil; as a military officer, he is obliged to defend the Castle against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. He has the charge of the prisoners brought hither, and is accountable to the King for whatever is contained in the Castle. He has a deputy, or lieutenant-governor, who holds equal command in his

absence, and has lodgings appointed for his residence at the entrance of the Tower we are now about to describe.

The Constable as a civil officer, is Judge of a Court of Record, held by prescription over the town gate in the Lower Ward, for the determination of Pleas between party and party, within the precincts of Windsor Forest, which comprehends many towns, over which this court has jurisdiction; and all legal processes, judgments, and executions are issued in his name: but the practice of this court is at present suspended. He is likewise Chief Forester and Warden of Windsor Forest, which extends 120 miles in circumference.

The entrance into this Tower is through a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads. The court is hung round with buckets, which are there ready in cases of fire.

In 1784, here was also erected, under the direction of Mr. Gray, an engine for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope; the ends of which being spliced together, it is fixed to a wheel and gudgeon in the water, and to a windlass at the top of the well; the windlass being turned with a moderate degree of velocity, the water adheres to the ascending part of the rope, until it arrives at the

top; it is then thrown off, and collected by means of a semicircular cap, that incloses the inner wheel of the windlass; this cap having a spout on one side of it, the water is conducted into any vessel, placed to receive it.

The first Apartment you enter is the

GUARD CHAMBER.

In this room is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made; whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers, of various figures. Round the cornice are a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums in proper order. Over the chimney is carved in lime wood, the Star and Garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleurs-de-lis, and the latter with thistles.

On the staircase leading to the dining-room, stands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dress, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes, ornamented with bandoleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a beautiful engraved

horse-shield, encompassed with daggers and pistols; as also several of King James' and King William's pieces, arranged by the late Mr. Harris.

DINING ROOM.

The tapestry, which is disposed in six compartments, contains the history of Hero and Leander.

DRESSING-ROOM.

In this room are the following Prints and Drawings :—

The Holy Family of Jesus, *a Print.*
Rembrant's Mother, *Ditto.*
A Turk, by Candle Light; a curious piece.
A Siege of the Romans, drawn with a pen.

There are several other prints in this room, but none that are deserving of particular attention.

BED-CHAMBER.

Here are six ebony chairs, of a particular make, curiously studded with ivory.

The tapestry is wrought with gold and silver, representing the story of Auroclotus, King of Phrygia, and his three daughters weeping to death by the side of the Helicon. In another part is the story of Pandora's Box; the other parts of the tapestry are likewise representations of Heathen Mythology.

The other apartments having nothing in them worthy the attention of a traveller, we shall proceed to the top of the Tower, on the leads of which is placed the Royal Standard, which is fourteen yards long and eight broad, and is hoisted whenever the Royal Family is at Windsor, also on all state holidays.—The union, which is nine yards by six, is hoisted whenever the Governor is present, provided the King be not here.

This tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, as the reader will readily conceive from the following inscription, written on a board placed against the wall.

'A list of the Counties to be seen from the top of the Round Tower.

1. Middlesex,	7. Wilts,
2. Essex,	8. Hants,
3. Hertford,	9. Surrey,
4. Bucks,	10. Sussex,
5. Berks,	11. Kent,
6. Oxford,	12. Bedford.

It would be superfluous to inform the reader of the many churches, mansions, seats, and remarkable places that are to be seen from these leads, as most of them will naturally occur on reading the above inscription.

CHAP. V.

OF THE LOWER WARD, OR COURT.

THE Lower Ward is far more spacious than the Upper, and is divided into two parts by the Collegiate Church, or Chapel of St. George. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the Dean and Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, Verger, and other Officers of the foundation, and on the south and west sides of the outer parts of this Court, are the houses of the Alms, or Poor Knights of Windsor.

In this Ward are also several Towers belonging to the Officers of the Crown, and Order of the Garter; namely, to the Bishop of Winchester, prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor: and formerly there was a tower belonging to Garter, King at Arms, but very little is now remaining except the ruins. Here

is also the Store Tower, Guard-Chamber,* and Court of Record, as mentioned in the preceding chapter.

The apartments in the deanery, which were considerably repaired by the late Dean Keppel, are large and commodious; and in the great passage leading to an apartment called the Garter-room, are hung up the arms of the Sovereign and Knights' Companions of the Garter. In this room is an ancient screen, on which are properly blazoned the arms of King Edward III. and the several Sovereigns and Knights Companions from the foundation to the present time.

In this room the Knights meet and robe on the morning of Installations, and proceed from hence to St. George's Chapel.

---

* The room occupied as a Guard Chamber, as also the apartments for the Commanding Officer, and the Officer on guard, were on the east side of the deanery; but apartments for the first and last mentioned purposes have lately been fitted up in a most commodious manner, out of several rooms belonging to the tower at the entrance into the Lower Ward, formerly the residence of the gaoler belonging to the Court of Record, and those parts heretofore used as places of confinement for debtors and persons charged with misdemeanors. The Court-room is now converted into a magazine, or store-room. It is probable, that the house opposite the present guard room, which has usually been held by the Steward of the Court, will, ere long, be consigned to the use of the Colonel of the garrison. These removals were in consequence of an intention to erect barracks on the scites of the old premises above-mentioned, but which are built in Sheet-street, as noticed in page 35.

In the Inner Cloisters are the houses of the several Prebendaries, and at the lower end is the Library belonging to the College; the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with ecclesiastical writers, and books of polite literature, and received a considerable addition from the Earl of Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The houses command a most beautiful prospect of the river Thames, and of the adjoining Counties.

Opposite the west end of the chapel of St. George, are the houses of the Minor Cannons, and Clerks, or Choristers, built in the form of a horse-shoe, in allusion to one of the badges of Henry VII. or his predecessor King Edward IV. and are usually called the Horse Shoe Cloisters.

CHAP. VI.

OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS Royal Chapel is situated on the same scite on which before stood a chapel erected by King Henry I. dedicated to Edward the confessor. The Chapel of St. George was built by Edward III. in the year 1337, a short time after the foundation of the college of the new established Order of the Garter; but King Edward IV. not esteeming the fabric sufficiently large and stately, improved the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons, and it was afterwards greatly improved by Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

The inside of this Chapel is universally admired for its neatness and gothic magnificence; the stone roof is esteemed a most excellent piece of workmanship; it is an ellipsis, supported by pillars of ancient gothic architecture, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole cieling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty cieling has a different device, executed to great perfection, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Also the arms of France and England quarterly, the

Holy Cross, the shield or cross of St. George, the rose, port cullis, lion rampant, unicorn, fleur-de-lis, dragon, prince's feathers, &c. also the arms of Bourchier, Stafford, Hastings, Beaufort, Manners, and other noble families.

It would but tire the reader to give a description of the various devices, and different representations that are on the several parts of the cieling; I shall therefore only further point out to him, that in the nave or centre arch, are curiously designed and blazoned, the arms of Henry VIII. Sovereign, and several knights companions of the garter, anno 1528, among which are the arms of Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Francis I. King of France, Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, and King of the Romans. The arms of the other Knights companions, with those of the prelate, are regularly disposed. From the year 1776 to 1789, this beautiful chapel was thoroughly repaired; the centre and side aisles newly paved with Painswick stone*, the column, sides, and

* Previous to this, a ground plan of the whole, i. e. of the grave stones was taken, in order to ascertain on any future occasion, the respective situation of the reliques which they once covered; but as many of these records of the dead were greatly defaced by time, and the families to which others related being extinct, none but those that are most entire, or that belong to the most eminent persons, have been preserved: These are indifferently placed between the pillars that divide the centre from the side aisles, and in the centre of the aisles on each side of the choir.

cielings cleaned; and the several arms already mentioned, painted and properly emblazoned. The expences of the repairs and additions to this chapel, during the last mentioned period, amount to upwards of 20,000l.*

Of the CHOIR.

This choir which was built by King Edward III. and afterwards greatly ornamented in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. with curious carvings, that shew the genius and industry of the artists in those days, is set apart for the more immediate service of Almighty God; the installation of the Knights of the Garter; and as a repository of honour of this most noble Order of Knighthood.

It is separated from the body of the church, at the west end, by the organ gallery, under which, on each side of the choir door, facing the body of the church, were formerly seats or pews; but these, together with the organ erected soon after the restoration of Charles II. were taken down in 1789, and the organ, as before observed, removed to the parish church. The present organ-loft is built of Coade's artificial stone, and makes a very considerable addition to the elegance of the chapel; the roof and columns which support the loft and form a light and beautiful

* The whole expence of the Chapel on the Chapter, from the year 1776 to 1789, amounted to 5,833l. 9s. 11d. His Majesty's expence, I am well informed was not less than 15,000l.

colonade, are in exact uniformity with the rest of the chapel, embellished with several devices peculiar to the Sovereign and the order; as the cyphers G. R. III. within the garter; the George, the rose, a Knight's cap and helmet, &c. &c. The stone work of the loft is said to have cost 1500l.

The organ, erected by Mr. Green, for which we are told he received a thousand guineas, from the King, is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in its swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn, and is in the gothic style, corresponding with the canopies, &c.

The arrangement of the seats are well disposed for the service of divine worship, which is performed here every morning and evening.

On the right hand of the west, or principal entrance into the choir, is the sovereign's stall, which was covered with purple velvet, and cloth of gold; and had a canopy, curtains and cushions of the same, trimmed with broad gold fringe. This was removed in 1788, and a new one erected, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, carved in a neat gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the Sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem, the whole surrounded with fleurs-de-lis, and the star of the order, with G. R. properly disposed. The curtains

and cushions are of blue velvet, fringed with gold. The Sovereign's banner is of rich velvet, and much longer than those of the Knights Companions, and his mantling is of gold brocade.

The Prince's Stall is on the left hand of the entrance, and is not distinguished from those of the other Knights Companions: the whole society being, according to the statutes of Institution, companions and colleagues of equal honour and power.

The Stalls of the Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, are on each side of the choir; with the mantle, helmet, crest, and sword of each Knight set over the stall, on a canopy of ancient carving, curiously wrought; and over the canopy is placed the banner or arms of each knight, properly blazoned on silk; and on the back of the stalls, are the titles of the knights, with their arms, neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. These ensigns of honour are removed according to the succession of the knights in the Order; and after his decease, and at the Installation of his successor, (if not performed before by order of the Sovereign,) the banner, helmet, sword, &c. of the deceased Knight, are with great solemnity, offered up at the altar: but the plate of his titles remains in his stall, as a *perpetual memorial to his honour.*

Six new stalls have lately been added, and the whole of the canopies cleaned and thoroughly repaired.

A list of the present Knights of the Garter, with the arrangement of the banners, and other ensigns, will be annexed to the account of the Institution of the Order of the Garter.

The carved work of the choir is worthy of remark, particularly the canopies over the stalls of the knights. On the pedestals of these stalls is carved the History of Our Saviour's life, from his nativity to his ascension; on the front of the stalls, at the west end of the choir, is also carved the History of St. George; and on a girth, on the outside of the upper seat, is cut in old Saxon characters, the twentieth Psalm in Latin, supposed to be designed as a prayer or petition for the Royal founder, Edward III. and the future Sovereigns of the Order of the Garter.

The carved work of this choir, as well as most parts of the cieling, abounds with a variety of imagery, and several figures of Patriarchs, Kings, &c. Some of these were greatly defaced, and others totally destroyed; but the face of the whole is now nearly restored to its original state of neatness, and many parts added, depicting some well known occurrences in the present reign.

The altar was formerly adorned with costly hangings of crimson velvet and gold, which, together with other furniture appropriated to the use of the altar,

amounting to 3580 ounces of wrought plate, of the most curious workmanship, were, in 1642, seized under colour of Parliamentary authority, by Captain Fogg, on a general plunder of this Royal foundation. This sacrilege was in a great measure compensated to the College, on the Restoration of King Charles II. who, with the Knights Companions, subscribed liberally to supply the altar with all things necessary for its decent service and ornament. The Royal example was also followed by many well-disposed persons; and the altar plate, which is curiously wrought and gilt, was dedicated to the honour of God, and the service of the Sovereign, and Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

King Charles II. ornamented the altar with twenty-two pannels of tissue and purple damask; it was likewise further decorated with two pieces of arras, one representing Christ and his Disciples at Supper, given by Dr Bryan, Bishop of Winchester; the other, Christ and his two Disciples at Emmaus, from an original of Titian, and presented to the College by Lady Mordaunt, both of which were appropriated to the use of the altar, till the year 1707, when, on moving the wainscot in Urswick Chapel, was found a painting of the Last Supper; this had formerly been secreted in the time of plunder, and being highly approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other

eminent masters, it was repaired and affixed over the Communion table, where it remained till the general repair of the chapel in 1788, when it was removed to the Parish Church.

The repairs and alterations of the altar, made by his present Majesty will be lasting monuments of the flourishing state of the arts in these days. The painting of the Last Supper, together with the curious carved wainscot that surrounds it, was, by the gracious desire, and at the sole expence of the King. The painting is by B. West, Esq. of which, those who affect to be critics, pretend that the figure of Judas is too predominant; though real judges esteem the whole a masterly composition. The wainscot was designed by Mr. Thomas Sandby, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Emlyn. The various representations consist of the arms of Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, and those of the original Knights*, with several ensigns of the Order of the Garter; also of Pelicans, Wheat, Grapes, Sacramental vessels, and symbols, neatly executed, and disposed with infinite taste; forming, independent of the exquisite workmanship, a pleasing picture.

---

* These arms are displayed within two circular compartments; the names of the Knights may be found either in Ashmole, Camden, or Rapin.

PAINTED WINDOWS.

The objects that most generally attract the attention of strangers, on their first entrance into this chapel, next to the gothic magnificence of its architecture, is the brilliancy, and exquisite skill displayed in some of the principal windows; the first of these as to the order of time* when it was brought into its present state is the

---

* This window was restored to the beautiful state in which it now appears, in the year 1774, at the expence of about 600l. by the Dean and Chapter, under the direction of Dr. Lockman, who collected all the remains of the ancient painted glass that were dispersed through different parts of the building.

Splendid as this window is now thought, yet, not having the claim to admiration, that a regular and perfect composition would have, it was intended to render the beauty of this chapel still more complete, by having this window in a similar style with those painted by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest. For this purpose Mr. West, in 1797, exhibited to his Majesty, a Cartoon of the Crucifixion, which being highly approved, Mr. Forest was engaged to paint it on glass; to complete which it was supposed would require sixteen or seventeen years. In 1803, Mr. Forest had been intensely engaged on this window for ten years, and had completely painted about 500 square feet of glass, forming the principal part of the subject; a considerable part more was painted ready for burning in. The death of Mr. Forest, which has happened since the writing the preceding part of this Note, has suspended this business; but we are told that it was his Majesty's wish to have the work finished, and that some arrangements have been made for the purpose.

LARGE WEST WINDOW.

The window at the west end of the body of the church, is composed of 80 compartments, or lights, each six feet high, by one foot five inches wide: the whole beautifully ornamented with fine stained glass, consisting of a variety of figures, as Patriarchs, Bishops, and other canonical characters; St. Peter, St. Alexander, King Solomon, Edward the Confessor, Edward IV. and Henry VIII. In many of the compartments is St. George's Cross, encompassed with the Garter, this being the arms of the College; here are also the arms of the Bishops of London and Bristol.

The next, as to magnitude and date, but which, as to its excellence, should have been first, is the

WINDOW OVER THE ALTAR.

The subject of this is the Resurrection; and is divided into three compartments. In the centre is Our Saviour ascending from the Sepulchre, preceded by the Angel of the Lord, above whom, in the clouds is an host of Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' Son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman Soldiers, thrown into various postures with horror and confusion, and gazing with terror and astonishment at Christ in his Ascension.

In the right hand compartment, are represented Mary Magdalene, Mary, the mother of James and Salome, approaching the Sepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord and Master.

In the left hand division are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalene, that the body of Christ was missing, and are thereupon running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment, and speed towards the Sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by B. West, Esq. in 1785, and executed by Mr Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forest, between that period and the year 1788. In viewing this most splendid window, the spectator is at a loss which most to admire, the genius of Mr. West in the design, or the exquisite skill of Messrs Jarvis and Forest in the execution of it. The painting this window we are told cost 4000l.*

* The idea of having so magnificent an ornament added to the most elegant gothic church of its size now existing, was first conceived by his present Majesty, who ordered Dr. L. to propose a plan for putting it into execution, who in consequence of that command, and knowing that the Sovereign and Knights of the Order of the Garter had always been applied to, and had graciously condescended to subscribe to any ornaments tending to the magnificence of the place of their instalment, ventured, in 1782, to propose a subscription by the Sovereign and Companions of the Order, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and also the Prelate and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

The next which was in some degree included in the Subscription plan, for that we have just described, are the

WINDOWS

Containing the Arms of the Knights.

In two of the windows near the altar, one on the north, the other on the south side, are the Arms of the Sovereign and Knights Companions, who subscribed towards the painting the east window of the choir. The Sovereign and the Prince of Wales have their supporters couchant, but the supporters of the other knights are not in these paintings. Over the arms of each knight, which are encompassed with the Star and Garter, are his crest and coronet; beneath

---

This proposal was graciously accepted by his Majesty, who immediately sent nine hundred guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500 for himself, 200 for the Prince of Wales, 100 for the Duke of York, and 100 for the Duke of Clarence; with permission to apply, in his Majesty's name, as wishing success to the plan proposed. The foreign Princes, who were Knights of the Garter, readily subscribed 100 guineas each, upon Dr. L's applying to their ministers or agents, and all the other Knights, 50 guineas each; the Dean and Chapter 500 guineas, and the Prelate and Chancellor, 50 guineas each. His Majesty has, since his first subscription, paid 300l. and 700l. to Mr. Jarvis, for alterations in the original design. The whole subscription received by Dr. L. amounted to 3347l. 10s. The last mentioned 700l. paid to Mr. J. is not included in this sum.

the arms is the George, pendant to a ribband, on which is written the christian name and title. Those on the south side are,—

G. R. III. 1782.

William Henry, of Gloucester.
Ferdinand, of Brunswick.
Henry Frederick, of Cumberland.
Prince William Henry, of Brunswick Lunenburg.
Charles, Prince, Duke of Brunswick.
Henry, Duke of Newcastle.
Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.
Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.
George, Duke of Marlborough.
Granville, Earl Gower.
Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.
William, Earl of Shelburne.

On the North Side are,

G. R. 1782.

Frederick, Prince of Hesse Cassel.
William, Prince of Orange.
Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh.

☞ The arms of many of those Knights who had not been installed, are painted on copper, in a similar manner to the above, and are placed in the compartments of the two windows next the altar, which had been rendered opaque, to prevent too great a degree of light from falling on the front of the large east window.

Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburgh.
Thomas, Duke of Leeds.
George, Duke of Montague.
Francis, Earl of Hertford.
John, Earl of Bute.
Augustus, Duke of Grafton.
Sir Frederick North.
William, Duke of Devonshire.
Charles, Duke of Rutland.

We now come to the

EAST WINDOW in the SOUTH AISLE.

This was put up in June, 1793, and is painted in half tints, by Mr. Forest, who assisted Mr. Jarvis in the great window, from a design of Mr. West's; it is a striking representation of the Angel appearing unto the Shepherds, announcing the Nativity of Our Saviour. Over the principal angels, whose countenances are animated beyond description, is written, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.' On different scrolls, held by the rest of the heavenly host, are parts of sentences, from Luke, chap. ii. verses 10 and 11, making together, 'Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord.' At a distance in

the back ground, are the Shepherds, with their sheep and dog, by moonlight.

The style of painting in this window, is different from any we have mentioned; it is well adapted to the light in which it is placed, and is esteemed a masterly performance. On turning from this, the

WEST WINDOW in the SOUTH AISLE

Presents a striking proof of the superlative abilities of the last mentioned artists, in a brilliant representation of the Nativity of Christ. The Virgin Mary is seated with the infant Jesus sleeping in her lap, and Joseph, with the most devout attention, is holding a lamp, to give light to her whilst she performs her maternal offices. The Angel of the Lord, which is a very beautiful figure, accompanied with a group of Cherubs, appears with an olive branch, seeming to proclaim peace and happiness to mankind. In the back and fore ground, are various objects, either descriptive of the mean situation in which the birth of Our Saviour happened, or allusive to the oblation which was to be offered up for the redemption of man. This, as has been intimated, was painted by Mr. Forest, from a design of Mr. West's, and was put up in 1794.

WEST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE.

This window, which was put up in 1796, is also by Mr. Forest, from a design by B. West, Esq and is

a representation of the Wise Men's Offerings. The painting is not crowded with a vast variety of figures, as we sometimes see in pictures on this subject. It consists of the infant Jesus, in a reclining posture in the lap of the Virgin Mary, behind whom is Joseph, and in the front are the Wise Men of the East presenting Offerings, whose various countenances and habits, bespeak them of different and distant countries. Over these is a luminous star, and the Angel of the Lord; by which the artist in this, as in the other windows, seems strongly to impress on our minds an idea of the mercy and goodness of the Almighty, in his scheme of Christian Redemption*.

MONUMENTS, VAULTS, &c.

Before we proceed to give a description of the monuments in this Chapel, it may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of them were originally founded as Chantries, and endowed with lands and other revenues for the maintenance of Chaplains and Priests, to sing masses there for the repose of their several founders and their kindred.

---

* It is but seldom that the whole of these windows can be seen to advantage at any one time in the day; except when the sun is obscured by light clouds. When this is not the case, the most favourable light for viewing the east windows, is from nine to eleven; and, for those at the west end, from three to six.

Besides the several chantries founded at different times, there was heretofore held and celebrated in this chapel several anniversaries, or obiits, for the remembrance of pious persons and other benefactors to this chapel; but as the observance of them has long since been laid aside, we shall omit further mention of them, and observe, that since the Reformation, four general obiits only are observed annually, on the Sundays next preceding the four quarterly feasts, viz. March 25th, June 25th, September 29th, and December 25th, in commemoration of the founders, patrons, and benefactors to this Church, and the Order of the Garter; at which time, a particular service is made use of, and the several officers of the church have an additional stipend.

HENRY VIII. &c.

Near the first haut pas of the choir, is the Royal Vault, in which are deposited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen, Jane Seymour; King Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Anne. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were also buried in this chapel; the former in the south, the latter in the north aisle near the altar. The monuments of these princes will be more particularly mentioned, in the order they are exhibited by the Sexton, in conducting the stranger round this much-admired chapel.

KING EDWARD IV.

At the east end of the north aisle, are deposited the remains of Edward IV. in a tomb covered with touchstone, over which is erected a beautiful monument, composed of steel, representing a pair of gates, between two towers of curious workmanship, after the gothic manner. The trophies of honour over the Prince's grave, were richly ornamented with pearls, rubies, and gold, and hung secure till this chapel was plundered in 1642.

The steel front of this monument formerly faced the north aisle, but is now towards the altar; and in 1790, was added, on the back part of it towards the north aisle, a neat stone monument, chiefly composed of fragments, collected from the other parts of the chapel, and which contribute greatly to the beauty of the whole. In the front of the monument, is a fine black marble slab, and on it, in solid brass old English characters, Edward iiij. Over these are his Arms and Crown, supported by Angels: and at the base of the monument on a flat stone, are countersunk, in characters before mentioned,

King Edward iiij. and his Queen Elizabeth Widville.

On a stone adjoining, in like characters, are

George, Duke of Bedford, and Mary, fifth Daughter of Edward iiij.

In the beginning of March, 1789, as the workmen were employed in preparing the ground for a new pavement they perceived a small aperture in the side of the vault, which curiosity soon rendered sufficiently large to admit an easy entrance to the interior part. This was found to contain a leaden coffin seven feet long, with a perfect skeleton, immersed in a glutinous liquid, with which the body is thought to have been embalmed*, as it was near 307 years since its interment. As soon as the labourers had communicated this discovery, the public eagerly flocked to the chapel; many of them found ways and means to gratify their curiosity, and had not a timely check been put to it, the whole of the remains would soon have been dispersed over various parts of the earth; one secreting some hair, a second a tooth, a third a finger, &c. &c. who now boast their plundered relics of this magnanimous Prince. On the top of the before mentioned coffin, was placed another, supposed to be made of Cedar, and to contain the remains of Elizabeth Widville, Queen of Edward IV. but these were greatly decayed. On the inside of the vault were inscribed several names and characters but which probably were done by the attendants at the funeral, or the workmen employed in the erection of the vault many of them being written in chalk, and as none of

* In contradiction to this, some philosophical gentlemen are of opinion, that the liquid and sediment contained in the coffin, were simply water and earth, to which all bodies resolve.

them immediately appertain to the King, except the name

Edward.

In 1805, were interred in a vault near the Sovereign's Stall, the remains of William Henry Duke of Gloucester, brother to his present Majesty, and in 1807, Maria, Duchess Dowager of Gloucester was buried in the same vault.

Dr. W. WADE.

In a recess in the aisle, at the back of the altar, is a neat marble monument, erected by Lieut-General George Wade, in memory of his brother Dr. William Wade, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Canon of this Royal Chapel. He died Feb. 1, 1732, in the sixty-second year of his age.

THEODORE RANDUE.

Adjoining to the last, in a similar recess, is a monument to the memory of Theodore Randue, Esq. keeper of Windsor Palace, in the reign of Charles II. who died April 30th, 1724, in the eighty second year of his age. He bequeathed, by his last will, the sum of 4600l. to public charities, the particulars of which are inscribed on his tomb.

The two last mentioned monuments were originally erected near the west end of the chapel; the former in the north, the latter in the south aisle, and were removed hither in June, 1789.

LINCOLN CHAPEL.

At the south east corner of this church is a small chapel, wherein are interred the remains of Edward, Earl of Lincoln, a nobleman as eminent for his wisdom in the senate, as for his naval and military abilities and conduct. The 1st of Edward IV. he was made admiral of the fleet sent to Scotland, and afterwards Lord High Admiral of England. After a life spent with honour and success, in the service of four of the most illustrious princes, his lordship departed this life, Jan. 16, 1584, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his lady, who is also buried here.

This monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. On the top are the effigies of his lordship, lying prostrate on a mat of curious workmanship, dressed in armour, his feet resting on a greyhound, collared and chained: by his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a monkey. Round the monument are their sons and daughters on their knees.

This monument, which in many parts was greatly defaced, was repaired in 1789, by order of the Duke of Newcastle.

On the west side of the chapel are the family arms, curiously sculptured in alabaster and blazoned.

In December, 1795, Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. was interred under the above-mentioned monument.*

BEAUCHAMP, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

In an arched tomb, at the east end of the south aisle, lies Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who was the first chancellor of the most noble Order of the Garter; and in an arch opposite to this tomb, formerly lay a missal, or breviary, as appears by this inscription underneath:

Who leyde thys booke here: The Reverend ffader in god, Richard Beauchamp, bisschop of thys Dyocesse of Sarysbury, and wherfor: to thys entent that Preestis and Ministers of goddis Churche may here have the occupation thereof, seyying therein theyr divyne servyse and for all othir that lystyn to sey thereby ther devocyon. Askyth he any spūall mede:

---

* The burial fees paid to the college, and the members of the church for the funeral of Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. in December, 1795, were as follow:

The Ground in the Chapel, 50l. the Locum Tenens, 5l. 6s. 8d. the Precentor, 2l. 18s. 4d. five Canons, 2l. each, 10l. The Dean's Curate, 13s. 4d. Seven Minor Canons 10s. each, 3l. 10s. Subchanter, 13s. 4d. Organist, 1l. Master of the Choristers, 13s. 4d. Twelve Poor Knights, 10s. each, 6l. Ten Clerks, 10s. each, 5l. Ten Choristers, 1l. 13s. Verger, 1l. Two Sextons, 1l. Bellringers, 3s. 4d. Porter, 10s. Organ Blower, 5s.; making a total of 90l. 10s. 4d.; exclusive of the charge for digging the grave, making a vault, mending the pavement, &c.

yee, asmouche as oure lord lyst to reward hym for hys good entent: praying eury man wōs dute or devocyon is eased by this booke, they woll sey for hym this comūne oryson, Dnē Jhū Xyē; knelyng in the presence of thys holy Crosse, for the whyce the Reuerend ffader in god aboveseyd hathe graunted of the tresure of the churche, to eūy man xl dayys of pardun:

On the centre stone of the arch over this part of the aisle, is curiously cut a representation of King Edward IV. and the above bishop, on their knees before the holy cross.

KING HENRY VI.

Historians are much divided concerning the death and burial of this Prince; but the most received opinion is, that he was murdered in the tower, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, on the 21st of May, 1472. His corpse was the next day carried to St. Paul's church, and from thence conveyed by water to Chertsey, in Surrey, and buried; but it was removed from thence in the reign of Richard III. to this choir, and a second time interred. From the sanctity of this Prince's life, a general opinion prevailed, that miracles were wrought through his intercession: his reliques were therefore had in such veneration, that Henry VII. applied to the court of Rome for his admission into the Calendar of Saints, and also for a licence from the Pope, to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster Abbey,

to be interred with great solemnity, probably in his new erected chapel; but the exorbitant demands of the Church of Rome not agreeing with the avaricious temper of Henry VII. the first intention was dropped, and the latter laid aside. From this application the report probably gained credit, that the royal body was actually removed, yet it is evident, from the will of that Prince, that it never was put into execution. The whole arch, under which this Prince is interred was, according to the will of Henry VII. sumptuously decorated, and there at present appears on the centre stone, the royal arms, supported by two antelopes, chained together with a golden chain, which on the late repair of the chapel, were cleaned and emblazoned; but the various ensigns and devices on the different parts of the arch were totally obliterated.

Though it be pretty evident from the above particulars, that the remains of Henry are deposited in this chapel, yet as some may still have their doubts on the subject, it is to be regretted, that the very rude treatment shewn to the bones of Edward, should have operated to suppress that desire of information respecting Henry, which otherwise might have been easily and decently gratified, at the time the chapel was repairing: however not a single brick belonging to this vault was suffered to be removed, notwithstanding the workmen had occasion to dig down several feet close by the side of it.

CHARLES I.

In April, 1813, whilst the workmen were employed in making a subterraneous passage from the middle of the choir, to the new Royal Mausoleum, they accidentally broke away a part of the vault of Henry VIII., but which was not then opened. The precise spot of Henry's vault being thus ascertained, and as some historians have given different accounts concerning the place of interment of Charles I. in particular Lord Clarendon intimating, in his history of the Rebellion, that on search made by order of King Charles II. after the Restoration, the body could not be found; a strong desire prevailed to satisfy the doubts thus excited. The Prince Regent, being at Windsor on Thursday, April 1, the day after the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick, was consulted about the mode of exploring these Royal remains, which he directed to be immediately done in his presence. Sir H. Halford attended his Royal Highness to the vault; when the leaden coffin was cut open by the plumber from the head to a little below the chest, a body appeared covered over with a cerecloth; on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of Charles I. immediately appeared, in features apparently perfect as when he lived. The severed head had been carefully adjusted to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance to the portraits was remarked in the

oval shape of the head, the pointed beard, &c. On lifting up the head, the fissure made by the axe was clearly discovered by Sir Henry Halford, and the flesh, though somewhat darkened, was found to be in a tolerably perfect state. In the same vault was also found a decayed leaden coffin, containing the remains of Henry VIII. which consisted of nothing more than the skull, with some hair on the chin, and the principal limb bones, in a perfect state. There were also found in this vault the coffins of Queen Jane Seymour, and of a still-born child of Queen Anne.

The following extract from Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, descriptive of the funeral of Charles I. will, as connected with the subject before us, be found interesting :—

'Mr. Herbert was in waiting to receive the body after the execution, and he and Bishop Juxon charged themselves with its interment, as the last sad office they could pay to their departed King. They applied to the Parliament for leave to bury it in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, but that was refused, because it would attract many spectators, which 'as the times then were, was judged unsafe and inconvenient.' They then resolved to inter it in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, having obtained from the Committee of Parliament permission so to do. Several kings had been interred there, as Henry VI.

Edward IV. Henry VIII., &c. The corpse was accordingly carried there on the 7th Feb. in a hearse, attended by about a dozen Gentlemen, who had been about the person of the King at Carisbrook Castle, and other places. After some deliberation, Herbert pitched upon the vault where Edward IV. had been interred; but while the workmen were employed in removing the stones, some noblemen came thither, namely, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Hertford, the Earl of Lindsey, and with them Dr. Juxon, Bishop of London, who had licence from Parliament to attend the King's body to the grave. One of those Lords, beating gently on the pavement with his staff, perceived a hollow sound, and thereupon ordering the stones and earth to be removed, they discovered a descent into a vault, where two coffins were laid near one another, the one very large, of an antique form, the other very little. These they supposed to be the bodies of King Henry VIII. and Queen Jane Seymour, his third wife, as indeed they were. The velvet palls that covered their coffins seemed fresh, though they had lain there above a hundred years.

'The Lords agreeing that the King's body should be in the same vault interred, *being about the middle of the choir, over against the eleventh stall upon the Sovereign's side,* they gave order to have the King's name and year he died cut in lead; and this girdle, or circumscription of capital letters of lead put about the King's coffin had only these words, King Charles, 1648.

'The King's body was then brought from his bed-chamber down into St. George's Hall, whence, after a little stay, it was with a slow and solemn pace (much sorrow in most faces being then discernible), carried by Gentlemen of quality in mourning. The body being by the bearers set down near the place of burial, the Bishop of London stood ready with the service book in his hands to have performed his last duty to the King his master, but it would not be suffered by Colonel Whitchot, the Governor of the Castle, by reason of the Directory, *to which*, said he, *he and others were to be conformable*. Thus went Charles to his grave, in the 48th year of his age, and 22d year and 10th month of his reign.'

To the above we have only to add, that Mr. Mapletop relates, in his History of the Antiquities of Windsor, that he had seen a MS. note of Mr. Sewell, who was 40 years Chapter Clerk to the College of St. George, 'that upon opening this (Henry VIIIth's) vault, for the interment of a still-born child of the Princess of Denmark, afterwards Queen Ann, he went into the vault, and there saw the coffins of King Henry VIIIth, and Queen Jane, also the coffin of King Charles 1st. marked on the coffin 'King Charles, 1648;' that the coffin of the new-born child was laid upon the coffin of Charles I.—Mr. M. concludes by stating, that after the interment of the child of Queen Anne, the royal vault was ordered to be closed, and has never since been opened. These accounts per-

fectly agree with the observations made at the opening of the vault in 1813.

CHARLES BRANDON

Near the south door of the choir, is buried, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to King Henry VIII.

On a marble tablet was formerly this inscription:

'Here lies Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married King Henry VIIIth's sister, and died in his reign, August, 1545, and was buried at the King's own charge.'

Nothing now remains to distinguish the grave of this noble duke but a black marble grave stone, with this simple inscription—'Charles Brandon.'

OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL.

Farther, towards the south door of the Chapel, is a small chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected in 1522, by John Oxenbridge, canon and benefactor to this Church. The screen is in the Gothic taste. Over the door is a lion rampant, with many escalops round him, with the rebus of the founder's name; viz. an Ox, the letter N and a Bridge. Within this Chapel is painted St. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness; his head delivered to the damsel; and the damsel presenting it to Herod.

ALDWORTH CHAPEL.

Contiguous to that which we last described, is a small chapel, wherein are deposited, under an altar monument, the remains of Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and register of the Order of the Garter. Also several of the family of Aldworth are interred here, from which it takes its present name; though it evidently appears to have been built by the above learned Bishop, from the paintings on the wall, and other devices relating to that Prelate.

These paintings are greatly decayed, and probably will soon be entirely obliterated, as they are not in a style to merit preservation.

Opposite to Aldworth Chapel are painted, on pannels of oak, carved and decorated with the arms, devices, and bearings peculiar to each Prince, the portraits at full length of

Prince Edward, son to Henry VI.
King Edward IV.
King Henry VII.

Underneath these paintings is a Latin inscription, desiring the reader to pray for the soul of Mr. Oliver King, professor of law, chief secretary to the above princes, &c. and who, as was before observed, lies buried in the chapel adjoining.

Beneath this inscription is a black marble tablet, in which are affixed in old English Characters of solid brass,

'William Henry Duke, and Maria Duchess of Gloucester, 1805. 1807.'

BRAY CHAPEL.

This Chapel was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Reginald Bray, one of the Knights Companions of the Order, who was also a liberal benefactor towards finishing the body of the chapel, as is manifest from his arms, crest, and other devices peculiar to him, being cut and placed in different parts of the roof, and likewise on the beautiful stone screen which divides this chapel from the body of the church. This gentleman was many years in the service of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby; was highly instrumental in advancing her son, Henry VIIth. to the throne, and in uniting the two Royal Houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of that Prince to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. To his great abilities as a statesman, he joined a happy knowledge of architecture, as this chapel of St. George, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster, do both sufficiently testify.

On preparing a vault for Dr. Waterland, a leaden coffin of an ancient form was found, which was ad-

judged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald Bray, and was therefore, by order of the dean, immediately arched over. He died 1502.

Dr. GILES THOMSON.

The first monument, in the order that they are usually exhibited, is that of Dr. Giles Thomson, Bishop of Gloucester. It is of alabaster, with a bust of the Bishop in an episcopal habit, with this inscription:

'Hic situs est ÆGIDUS THOMSON, hujus capellæ quondam Decanus,' &c.

Which may thus be translated:

'Here lieth Giles Thomson, formerly Dean of this Chapel, whose mind was upright, tongue learned, and hands pure. He was born at London, educated at Oxford, in the College of All Souls; ever a friend to the good, indigent, and learned. Though his mortal body lies under the earth, his soul is raised by piety to the skies.

'He was thirteen years Dean of this Chapel, during which, he was in manners grave, prudent, and pious. Afterwards, he was presented to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, by his Most Serene Majesty King James, and the following year snatched away by death, June 11, 1612, aged 59.'

RICHARD WORTLEY.

Adjoining to the last, is a monument supported by two pillars of curious marble, and the whole encompassed with a beautiful foliage. On the tomb is inscribed:

'In obitum Richardi Wortley de Wortley,
in comitatu Ebor.
Equitis Aurati, qui obiit 25 Die *Junis*, 1603.'

The Epitaph is in Latin, and is thus translated:

'Wortley, the grief and glory of his age,
Of People, King, and Knights, the love and grace,
Here lies entomb'd; his loss his Country grieves,
His loss the Poor, to both his aid he gave;
When will Truth, Piety, and the sacred train
Of Virtues find so good, so great a Man?
One like him's found, but of female kind,
Unlike in sex, his Wife's the same in mind.'

WILLIAM FITZWILLIAMS.

The next is an altar monument, of grey marble; and on a plate of copper, affixed to the back, is a Latin inscription. In English thus:

'This tomb is all that remains to you,
William Fitz-Williams;

'Thy scanty lot's confin'd to this small urn,
All else from thee, by greedy death, is torn;
Wealth, Honour, Beauty, all the outward Grace
Which Fortune furnish'd, thou didst once possess;
All but the Mind and Fame: in Heaven lives
Thy Mind, thy Fame in every mouth survives.'

He died October 13, 1659.

Dr. BRIDEOACK.

Close to the last mentioned is a marble monument erected to the memory of Dr. Brideoack, Bishop of Chichester, who lies cumbent in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head, and a crosier by his side. Over the Bishop is a Latin inscription, which we have thus translated:—

'Sacred to the memory of the reverend father in Christ, Ralph Brideoack, who put off this mortal life in a good old age, in God. He was a man resolutely good and great, yet lowly minded; a valuable treasure of the attic, and all sorts of eloquence. During the exile of Charles II. he was stripped of his property, and at his return, made Canon of this Chapel, Dean of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Chichester; hospitable, and a friend to virtue, he was to his diocese, like a father to his family, who eager for the safety of others, while regardless of his own, in visiting his flock, was seized with the then raging fever, and died in the exercise of his episcopal function, on the 9th of October, 1678, in the 64th year of his age.

'His inconsolable widow has erected this monument to the memory of the best of husbands.'

Dr. WATERLAND.

In the middle of this chapel is interred, the late reverend and learned Dr. Waterland, and his widow; and on a black marble grave stone is inscribed,—

'Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus,
ob. December 23, Ætat 58.'

BEAUFORT CHAPEL.

At the west end of the north aisle, is a small chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called Beaufort Chapel, many of that ancient and noble family being buried here. In this chapel are two noble marble monuments; one erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, who died April 15, 1526, and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon. The Earl lies dressed in the habit of the Garter, with his head resting on a helmet; and on his right side is his lady, in her robes of state.

On the back, sit two angels weeping; at their head stands an angel, displaying their arms within the Garter. This monument is inclosed within a screen of brass work gilt, and has no inscription on it.

The other monument is to the memory of Henry Somerset, late Duke of Beaufort, Knight of the Garter. It is of white marble, exceedingly magnificent; two columns of the Corinthian order, with their shafts entwined with leaves and flowers, support the upper part of the monumemt, on which is placed, on each side, a flaming urn, adorned with leaves and flowers; and in the centre, the Duke's coat of arms. In the middle below, is his Grace, dressed in his robes, in

a reclining posture. Over him are curtains hanging down by the columns on each side, while on the background, are represented in relievo, in the clouds, two angels holding a crown and palm, and several Cherubs. Below the Duke, is St. George, killing the Dragon; and on each side of the monument, between the columns, stands a statue, one representing Justice, the other Fortitude. On the base is a Latin inscription, to the following purport:

'Beneath this marble, loaded with years and honours, sleeps Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Baron Herbert, of Chepstow, Rheglan, and Gower, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; eminent for his virtues and nobleness of soul. In him was united a singular prudence, with a renowned justice. He not only restored his fortune, which was overthrown by his enemies, but happily increased his ancient honours. Nor was he so intent upon his own private interest, as to neglect that of the public; for he was, in the reigns of Charles, and James the Second, President of the Council in the Principality of Wales; Governor of the Counties and Cities of Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol and all Wales; Governor of the Castle of Briavel and Principal Verdurer of the Forest of Dean; Lieutenant of the Boroughs of Malmsbury, Tewkesbury, and Andover; Chamberlain and Privy Counsellor to both of the Charles's, to whom he cleaved with unspotted honor

He had to his wife, Mary, the eldest daughter of the most honourable Arthur, Lord Capel, whom he dearly loved, by whom he had a most numerous offspring. He died, aged 70, January 21, 1699.'

'On a neat marble tablet, affixed to the wall of the chapel, is the following inscription:

'This Chapel, (belonging to his ancestors) wherein lie buried not only the bodies of those whose tombs are erected, but likewise that of Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, his grandfather, so eminent for the great supplies of men and money afforded to his Sovereign King Charles the Martyr, whose cause he espoused, and for keeping his Castle of Rheglan with a strong garrison, at his own expence, until it became the last but one in England and Wales that held out against the Rebels, and then not yielding it until after a long siege to Lord Fairfax, Generalissimo of the Parliament forces: in revenge of which obstinacy, as they termed it, it was demolished, and all the woods and parks, which were vast, cut down and destroyed, and his estate sold by order of the then rebellious Parliament, to the great damage of himself and posterity. Wherein also lies the body of

HENRY,

The Restorer's First Born Son.'

This chapel being in the time of the Rebellion, upon the before-mentioned account, much defaced,

and the brass work, to a considerable value, plundered and embezzled, was restored to its primitive form and shape, and what was wanting thereto supplied at the expence and charge of his Grace Henry Somerset Duke of Beaufort; whose monument, &c. we have already given an account of.

The late repairs of this chapel were at the expence of the father of the present Duke of Beaufort.

URSWICK CHAPEL.

At the north west corner of this church, is Urswick's, or the Bread Chapel, so called from Dr. Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor, and joint promoter with Sir Reginald Bray in finishing this fabric. This gentleman was also a faithful servant to Henry VII. before his accession to the throne, and was afterwards employed by that Prince on many embassies to foreign Princes, on the most important subjects; and was in so great favour, that he was offered the greatest ecclesiastical honours, all which he refused, and anno 1505, resigned this deanery and all his other preferments, contenting himself with the duties of his private parsonage at Hackney, where he died and was buried, 1521. His epitaph may be found in Weaver's Funeral Monuments; and on the stone screen of this chapel, is an ancient inscription in Latin, in English thus:

'Pray for the souls of King Henry VII. and Christofyr Urswick, sometime Lord Almoner to the

King, and Dean of this Chapel. Hail Mary, and blessed be thy holy mother Ann, from whom thy most pure virgin flesh issued without stain. *Amen.*—God have mercy on the souls of King Harry the Seventh, and Chrystofyr Urswick, and all Christian souls, *Amen.*—O God, who by thy only begotten son didst redeem mankind, being incarnate of the Virgin's womb, and having suffered death, deliver, we beseech thee, the souls of Henry VII. and Chrystofyr, and all those whom Chrystofyr offended during life, from eternal death, and bring them to eternal life. *Amen.* God have mercy.'

In this chapel is a neat marble tablet, to the memory of Colonel Robert Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan; he was Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle, under his brother the Duke of Montague, and died October 20th, 1768.

RUTLAND-CHAPEL.

This chapel is in the middle of the north aisle, and in the centre of it is a neat alabaster monument, erected to the memory of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, in the reign of Henry VIII. and of the Lady Ann, his wife, niece to Edward IV.

Sir George lies dressed in armour, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on an unicorn couchant, By his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, which were once beautifully blazoned, her head resting on a

cushion supported by two angels. On each side of the tomb are their sons and daughters; and at one end are angels displaying the family arms. Sir George died Oct. 23d. 1513, and Lady Ann, April 22d. 1526.

In this chapel is another memorial of this noble family, viz. a brass plate gilt, whereon are the effigies of Ann, Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV. and mother of the above Lady Ann Manners, and Sir Thomas Syllinger, her husband, with their arms blazoned, and a crucifix between them, with this inscription:

'Within this chapel lyeth buried, Ann, Duchess of Exeter, syster to the noble King Edward the fourth, and also Sir Thomas Syllinger, Knyght, her husband, who hath found wythyn thys college a chantrie with two prests singing for evermore. On whose soul God have mercy. The which Ann, Duchess, died in the year of our Lord, a thousand ccccLxxv. the domimical letter D primum S XIII. day of January.'

On a like plate, under the next window is engraved,

'MAGISTER ROBERTUS HONEYWOOD,
Legum Doctor.'

In the middle of the plate, the Doctor is represented in the habit of his degree, with St. Catherine behind him, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap.

Adjoining to the last mentioned, is a neat marble tablet with the following inscription:

'Near this place lie the remains of Theodore Aylward, Mus. Doc. Gresham Professor of music, and organist of this chapel, died 27th Feb. 1801, aged 70.

'Aylward adieu, my pleasing gentle friend,
Regret and honour on thy grave attend;
Thy rapid hand harmonious skill possest,
And moral harmony enrich'd thy breast;
For Heaven most freely to thy life assign'd
Benevolence, the music of the mind;
Mild as thy nature, all thy moral scene,
Thy death was easy, and thy life serene.'

HAYLEY.

HASTINGS' CHAPEL.

On the west side of the choir door, in the north aisle, is a chapel, built by Elizabeth, the wife of William Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. and master of the Mint, who for his loyalty to that Prince and his royal issue, was put to death by Richard III. in the Tower of London.

The roof of this chapel is neat, and was formerly richly ornamented and gilt. At each end are several niches, in which images appear to have been placed, and under them several angels, displaying the arms of the family of Hastings.

This chapel is dedicated to St. Stephen, whose history is painted on four pannels in the inside of it, and still well preserved.

In the first pannel is St. Stephen preaching to the people; in the second he is represented before the tribunal of Herod; in the third is the stoning of this primitive martyr, by the Jews; and in the fourth the saint is represented in a sleeping posture, and above him his beatification. On the fore ground is inscribed in Latin, 'He dies in the Lord, by whom eternal life is given,' and under the several pannels, are similar apposite sentences.

The grave stones in the various parts of the chapel not being usually noticed by strangers, we have omitted to point them out, as a particular account of them would swell this compendium beyond its intended limits.

QUEEN'S CLOSET.

On the north side of the choir, adjoining to the altar, is a gallery called the Queen's closet, formerly used only for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation; in 1780, it was considerably repaired and completely furnished with desks, stools, cushions, curtains, &c. and here their Majesties and the royal family attended divine service, every Sunday morning during their summer residence at Windsor.

The wainscot and canopy are both in the Gothic style, and neatly painted in imitation of Norway

oak. The Curtains are of fine garter blue silk, and the chairs and stools are covered with the same. On the covers of the cushions, within an oval, encircled with flowers, are neatly worked the letters G. R.

In the second window are painted the arms of their Majesties, by Bristow; a sun-flower, by West; and a rose by Jarvis.

In the third window is St. Catherine, and the crowning of Queen Esther.

In the east window is a representation of Nabal receiving David's messengers, vide 25th chap. 1st book of Samuel.

In the window on the south side of the closet, is an excellent piece in ancient stained glass, of the Wise Men's Offering, and a portrait of King Charles II.

The upper part of the window next the choir, is beautifully ornamented with Mosaic glass; in this window are three pieces, representing the Dissipation, Distress, and Return of the Prodigal Son; the arms of Henry VII. and other representations, which add to the ornament and decent neatness of the whole.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Chapter House, wherein all the business of the college is transacted: this room is not usually shewn to stran-

gers, yet we presume the following particulars will be acceptable to the reader.

Fronting the entrance is a fine whole length of the renowned and victorious Edward III. in his robes of state; in his right hand he holds a sword, bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many conquests he gained over those nations. Round the frame is written this inscription:—

'EDWARDUS TERTIUS INVICTISSIMUS ANGLIÆ REX, HUJUS CAPELLÆ ET NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS GARTERII FUNDATOR.'

On one side of this portrait is kept the all-conquering sword of this renowned Prince, which is six feet nine inches long.

The stranger having gone thus far, it is necessary he should now feel for his loose silver, as the Sexton by this time is preparing to make his bow.

ROYAL DOMITORY.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a free-stone edifice, built by King Henry VII. as a burial place for himself and his successors; but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII; Wolsey, with a profusion of expence unknown to former ages, de-

signed and begun here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon, in his life of Henry VIII. says it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Banedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done, and 3801. 18s. sterling had been paid for gilding only half of this sumptuous monument.

The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from court, was privately buried in one of the Abbey Chapels at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, it became the plunder of the rebels; and the statues and figures of gilt copper of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, sold to carry on the rebellion.

King James II. converted this building into a popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was executed by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted; but it remained entirely neglected ever since the reign of James II. and made a most ruinous appearance, till the summer of the year 1800, when his Majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be repaired.

Whatever might have been his Majesty's intention at that time, nothing further was carried into execution till 1810, when it was determined to construct within its walls a Royal Dormitory.

The workmen employed in removing the earth for this purpose, discovered two coffins in a stone recess about three feet below the surface, one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward the Fourth; the other those of George, the third son of the said King and Queen. From hence it is evident, that the former conjectures, mentioned in page 97, concerning the remains of Elizabeth Wydville being deposited in the tomb of Edward IV. are erroneous.

An excavation has been formed in the dry rock of chalk of the whole length and width of the building, to the depth of 15 feet from the surface. In this the sepulchre is constructed. The dimensions of the tomb are 70 feet in length, 28 in width, and 14 in depth. The receptacles for bodies on the sides of the tomb are formed by massive gothic columns, of an octagon shape, supporting a range of four shelves, each of which, in the space between the columns, will contain two bodies, the whole range of each side admitting 32 bodies. At the east end are five niches for the reception of as many coffins. In the middle 12 low tombs are erected for the Sovereigns. The sepulchre will thus contain 81 bodies. The columns are of fine Bath

stone, and the shelves of Yorkshire stone. A subterraneous passage is formed from the vault under the choir of St. George's Chapel, in which an aperture is made, near the ascent to the altar, for the bodies to descend. From the columns springs a vaulted roof over the tomb. The building itself is intended for a Chapter-House for the service of the Order of the Garter. In completion of this design, the cieling, painted by Verrio, is taken away, and a Gothic roof, in unison with the general character of the building, substituted. The whole will undergo a complete repair—many internal decorations are now preparing. The sepulchre is from the design of the late James Wyatt, Esq. as also the roof and decorations.

CHAP. VII.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGE OF ST. GEORGE.

THE Royal College of St. George, which has the honour of having the Order of the Garter attached to it, was first incorporated and endowed by letters patent of the 22d of Edward III. about three quarters of a year before the institution of the most noble Order of the Garter, and on that day twelve months the statutes of the college bear date; being made by virtue of the Pope's authority, the King's command, consent of the Bishop of Salisbury, (in whose diocese the Chapel is situated) and of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. By the above-mentioned authorities, the Bishop of Winchester instituted a College within the Chapel of St. George, consisting of one custos, 12 secular canons, 13 priests, four clerks, six choristers, and 24 alms knights, besides other officers. These letters patent were confirmed, and several immunities granted by Henry VI. and Edward IV. also by an act of Parliament of the 22d. of Edward IV. Several statutes were likewise made for perpetuating and well governing this college, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth; and the present establishments on this foundation are as follows:—

A Dean, who is president over the rest of the College, both in civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He is presented by the King, and instituted by the Bishop of Winchester.

Twelve canons, or prebendaries, who, with the dean, constitute the legislative body of this college. These also are presented to their prebends by the King, but instituted and installed by the Dean, or his deputy.

Seven minor canons, who, at their admission, according to the statutes of the college, are bound to be Deacons, and at the next time appointed for ordination to be ordained priests. Each of these canons had at first but the annual pension of eight poands sterling; but this was increased by Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, and since by the college, to forty pounds per annum. In addition to this, the late Mr. Isaac Chapman, minor canon of this Chapel, who died February 8, 1781, bequeathed ten pounds a year to each of the minor canons; so that, if we include the value of their houses, which some of them let, their annual income may be estimated at about eighty pounds.

Thirteen clerks, who, after the foundation of the College by Edward III. were taken into the choir, for the service thereof. One of them being organist, has a double clerk's place, and is therefore accounted as two of the thirteen; their salaries are twenty-two

pounds ten shillings per annum each. These also have each an house allowed them.

Ten choristers; these were appointed for the further service of the choir, for which, the six seniors have a stipend of twelve shillings, and the four juniors six shillings a month. Formerly there were only eight of these, which is the reason the pay of the four younger ones is but half what it was originally.

Ten officers appointed for the business of the college, are a steward, treasurer, steward of the courts, chapter-clerk, chanter, and verger; two sextons, two bell-ringers, a clock-keeper, and a porter.

POOR KNIGHTS.

King Edward III. out of the great respect he bore to military honour, and the regard he had for those who behaved themselves bravely in the wars, yet afterwards became reduced in their circumstances, took care to provide an honourable asylum, and comfortable subsistence for them in their old age, by uniting them under one corporation and joint body with the custos and canons. These were called milites pauperes, and since poor, or alms-knights. The number was at first twenty-four. On account of some difference between the dean and canons, and the alms-knights, by an act of the 22d of Edward IV. it was enacted that the dean and canons, and their succes-

sors, should be for ever quit and discharged from all manner of charge, of or for the said knights; and Queen Elizabeth, immediately after her coming to the throne, agreeably to the will of her father, King Henry VIII. made a special foundation for thirteen poor men, decayed in wars, and such like service of the realm, to be called the Thirteen Knights of Windsor, and there kept in succession. Her Majesty likewise established certain rules and orders for the well governing the said knights; and appointed the dean and canons, and their successors, to enforce their observance of the said rules.

By these statutes it was declared, that the Thirteen Knights should be elected of gentlemen brought to necessity through adverse fortune, and such as had spent their time in the service of their Prince; that one of the thirteen should be chosen governor over the rest; that they were to be men unmarried, and none of them afterwards permitted to marry, on pain of losing their places; but these rules, as well as some others, are not strictly adhered to.

The present number of alms-knights is thirteen of the Royal Foundation, and five of the Foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire, in the reign of James I. The former were endowed by Henry VIII. with lands of the yearly value of 600l. and the latter by Sir Peter Le Maire, with an estate of 230l. per annum. The

houses of those on the Royal Establishment are repaired at the expence of the Crown; but those of Sir Peter Le Maire's Foundation, at the charge of the Knights themselves, who also pay nine pounds a year land-tax. The annual income of each of these knights is about 50l. exclusive of a house to live in.

In addition to the above-mentioned eighteen, Samuel Travers, who died, 1728, by his will and testament, bearing date the 16th of July, 1724, after giving several pecuniary legacies, devised the residue of his real and personal estates to his executors therein named, upon trust, that they should, out of the rents and profits thereof, settle an annuity of 60l. to be paid to each of seven gentlemen, to be added to the Poor Knights of Windsor, and that a building might be erected or purchased in or near the castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said seven gentlemen, who were to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war. That part of Mr. Travers's will relating to this endowment, is as follows:—

'———— I therefore, give, grant, devise, and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my estate, my funeral charges and legacies being first paid, my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Essex, and elsewhere, with all debts, arrears, bills, bonds, and other specialities, goods and

chattels, with all my estate both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, to my said executors, Walter Cary and Samuel Holditch, and their heirs, upon special trust and confidence that they shall and will, out of the rents, issues, and profits, of the said estate, settle an annuity or yearly sum of 60l. to be paid to each and every one of seven gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen poor knights of Windsor, which said annuity is to be charged upon an estate of 500l. per annum, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose, in the county of Essex, by the said executors and trustees; and I humbly pray his Majesty the said seven gentlemen may be incorporated by charter, with a clause to enable them to purchase and hold lands in mortmain, and that a building, the charge thereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said seven gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war; but the repairs to be in the first place paid out of the said estate of 500l. per annum, and then 12l. per annum to be paid to the Governor or Senior of the seven, and the remainder to be equally divided between him and the other six. And I desire those Gentlemen so to be incorporated may be single men, without children, inclined to live a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion of scandal; and I would have them live in a collegiate manner, in order whereto I would

have 26l. per annum deducted out of their several allowances, to keep a constant table: And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton College, visitors; with power for them, or any two of them, to act as vacancy shall happen—I desire they may be thus supplied: The Commissioners of the Navy to chuse three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, shall chuse two and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them and so on from time to time for ever.'

It is to be observed, that this will was made prior to the statute of Mortmain; but, notwithstanding which, it was opposed by the heirs at law, and the representatives of the testator; and the property had, for a great number of years, as well on account of other bequests, as this, been the subject of Chancery suits. However, the court of Chancery having passed a decree in favour of the will, seven gentlemen have been appointed, and a suitable building erected in conformity to the before-mentioned will.*

* 'In a suit pending in the Court of Chancery in 1793, wherein the Attorney General, at the relation of John Neal, Plaintiff, and Travers Hartley, Esq. the son and heir of Alice Hartley who was the surviving niece and heir of the said Samuel Travers, and others, were defendants, the said Relator proposed that cer-

This structure is situated on the north side of the castle, in a meadow adjoining the Park: It consists of seven distinct apartments, exclusive of the general

---

tain Farms in the county of Essex, which had produced on an average of twenty-one years a clear annual income of 556l. should be appropriated and charged for the purpose of making a provision for the support and maintenance of the seven gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, instead of purchasing an estate in the said county of Essex of the value of 500l. per annum for that purpose, as directed by the testator's Will;—that the said Testator's charitable intentions would be thereby more immediately carried into execution. It was also proposed by the said Relator, that certain grounds and premises at Windsor should be purchased whereon to erect a proper Dwelling for the said seven gentlemen, and that the charge for purchasing the ground, and erecting such building should be paid out of certain old South Sea Annuities, standing in the name of the Accomptant General of the Court of Chancery, in trust in the said cause. By an order of the Court, dated the 26th July, 1793, it was declared that such proposals for the appropriating and setting apart a part of the said Testator's estates in the county of Essex, and also for purchasing the said piece of ground and premises, and the erecting such new building thereon would be a proper execution of the trusts and directions of the said Testator's Will. But all further directions relating thereto were reserved, until application should have been made to the King for incorporating the said seven gentlemen.

Application having been made to the King relative to the said order of the Court of Chancery, and in pursuance of His Majesty's directions to the Commissioners of the Royal Navy, the following persons were submitted as proper for the said appointment of Poor Knights of Windsor; viz. John Bowen, William Haygarth, Alexander Brown, George Trussell, Ambrose Warham, William Brampton, and William Osmond, and the said

dining-room, and offices. The building has a portico nearly the whole length of the front, and forms a pleasing object from the Terrace. The situation,

---

seven Lieutenants were approved of to be Poor Knights of Windsor according to the Will of the said Samuel Travers, as appears by His Majesty's Warrant, bearing date 27th November, 1795. The aforesaid seven gentlemen having petitioned His Majesty to incorporate them according to the Will of the said Samuel Travers, and in consequence of the death of William Bampton, Lieutenant Thomas Hall, being chosen agreeable to the directions of the Will of S. Travers, His Majesty was graciously pleased by Letters Patent dated 23d June, in the 38th year of his reign, to grant, constitute, declare, and appoint that the said John Bowen, William Haygarth, Alexander Brown, George Trussell, Ambrose Warham, Thomas Hall, and William Osmond, and their successors to be elected and nominated in the manner prescribed in and by the Last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Travers, shall be one Body Corporate and Politic in Deed and in Name from henceforth and for ever, by the name of the Poor Knights of Windsor of the Foundation of Samuel Travers, Esq. and by that name shall have perpetual succession and Common Seal, with power to break, alter, change, or make new as often as shall be found expedient. And that they and their successors shall and may sue and be sued, answer and be answered, &c. &c. in all places and courts of Judicature, &c. And that they and their successors by the name aforesaid shall be able, and capable in law to receive, have, hold, and enjoy for the ends and purposes of their institution, the Land and Ground to be purchased for the purpose of erecting an House and Building for their habitation, and the House and Building thereon, as well as the Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in the county of Essex, to be appropriated and set apart under the direction of the said Court of Chancery, for their support and maintenance, in such manner, and under and subject to such restrictions and regulations

though picturesque, is unfavourable, being extremely flat; as will appear by a view of it lately published.

---

as the said Court shall direct. And that they the said seven lieutenants, hereby incorporated, and their successors, shall also by the name aforesaid be able and capable in law to purchase, retain and enjoy for their better support and maintenance, and for the ends and purpose of their Institution, any other Messuages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments whatsoever, not exceeding in the whole the yearly value of 500l. above all Issues and Reprizes as well as any Stocks, Funds, or Securities, Goods, or Chattels whatsoever. By the said Letters Patent of Incorporation, it is ordered that the senior Lieutenant, according to his rank in the Royal Navy, shall be appointed Governor, and so on in like manner from time to time, as death or removal may render such appointment necessary: It is likewise ordered that in compliance with the desire of the said Samuel Travers, the chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton College for the time being, or any two of them, shall be visitors of the said Corporation, in order to see that the good intentions of the Founder are fulfilled, and that the said seven Knights and their successors do observe and obey the several Rules, Orders, and Regulations therein contained, or that might be made for the better government of the said Knights, or for better carrying the good intentions of the Founder into execution.' *The Rules prescribed by the Charter are conformable to the Will of the Founder, with the addition of such Orders and Restrictions as are most conducive to an orderly behaviour, and government.*

CHAP. VIII.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, WITH THE CEREMONIES OF INSTALLATION, &c.

This most noble Order of the Garter is allowed to excel all other institutions of honour in the whole world; and though various are the accounts given by different historians of the origin and institution of it, yet the most authentic records agree in the following particulars:—

King Edward III. influenced by a thirst for martial glory, gave himself up to military affairs, making St. George the martyr, who was a man of great renown for chivalry, his patron; and being engaged in a war for the recovering his rights in France, and making use of the best martiallists of the age, he thereupon designed (induced by its ancient fame) to restore King Arthur's round table, and for that purpose invited hither the gallant spirits from abroad; and that he might endear and bind them to himself, he upon New Year's day, 1344, issued out letters of protection for the safe going and returning of foreign knights, to try their valour at the solemn justs, to be held at Windsor, on the 19th of January ensuing, when he provided a great supper to begin the solemnity; and then ordaining this festival to be annually held at

Whitsuntide, he, for that purpose, erected a particular building in the Castle, wherein he placed a table, 200 feet in diameter, and thereat entertained the knights, at his own expence of 100l. a week. And about three years after, issuing out his garter, for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success (which is conceived to be the battle of Cressy, where he took the French King prisoner, and brought him to England) he, upon so remarkable a victory, took occasion to institute this order, giving the garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns, whence the select number whom he first incorporated, were stiled Knights of the golden Garter; an order by companionship, made illustrious by nine Emperors of Germany, six Kings of France, three Kings of Spain, one Emperor of Russia, seven Kings of Portugal, one King of Poland, two Kings of Sweden, six Kings of Denmark, two Kings of Scotland, two Kings of Prussia, one King of Arragon, two Kings of Naples, one King of Sicily and Jerusalem, and one King of Bohemia; eight Princes of Orange, and a numerous list of Princes, Electors, and Dukes of the first states in Europe.

The habit and ensigns of this most noble order, are eminently distinguishable and magnificent, and consist of the following particulars, viz. the garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, George, and collar. The four first were assigned by the founder, and the George and collar by King Henry VIII. and all these together are called the whole habit of the order.

The Garter, which as before mentioned, has the pre-eminence, as being that from which the order is denominated, is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent knights, who, and all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world.

This noble ensign, the garter, which is worn on the left leg between the knee and calf, was so instituted by the founder at the erection of the order; and was to put in mind the companions, that as by their order they were joined in a firm league of amity and concord, so by their garters, as by a fast tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another. And lest this strict combination might seem to have any other end than what was honourable and just, as to the said king's obtaining his kingdom in France, &c. he caused to be enamelled on the Garter, this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

CEREMONIES

OBSERVED AT

THE INSTALLATION

OF THE

Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, and Montgomery, the Earl of Winchilsea; and Nottingham, and the Earl of Chesterfield, on the 23d day of April, 1805.

THIS magnificent ceremony, which had strongly excited the public attention, was much enhanced in interest and value by the peculiar care bestowed upon it by our most Gracious Sovereign. The last Installation of KNIGHTS of the GARTER was on the 25th of July, 1771, but the vacancies by death in the Order were continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occasion of the Union with Ireland, His Majesty, on the 31st of January, 1801, issued his Royal Proclamation, for the purpose of investing the Knights elect with all the rights, priveleges, &c. of the Order, as fully, and to all intents and purposes the same, as if they had been actually installed. The instantaneous effect of this measure was, that the Knights

elect, who had before only the privilege of wearing the Blue Ribon, the George, and the Garter, now assumed the Star.—The Royal Dukes elect, however, must be excepted from this restriction. They have had always the privilege of wearing the Star along with the other insignia of the Order, from the time of their election. The Knights, who thus became completely invested without actual installation, by reason of the Royal Proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Dukes of Richmond, Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; Marquisses Buckingham, Lansdown Cornwallis, and Salisbury; Earls Chatham, Carlisle, Westmoreland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected since 1801, and who consequently had not enjoyed the benefit of the Proclamation, and had not the honour of wearing all the insignia of the Order, were, the Duke of Rutland, Earl of Hardwicke, Duke of Beaufort, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls Pembroke, Winchilsea, and Chesterfield.

The seniority and companionship of the Knights, at the time of the before mentioned Installation is exhibited in the following Scheme of the Stalls; over these the banners and helmets of the knights are respectively displayed. Those with asterisms prefixed are deceased.

A SCHEME OF THE STALLS

At the INSTALLATION, on the 23d April, 1805.

DUKE OF SUSSEX.	DUKE OF KENT.	DUKE OF YORK.	THE SOVEREIGN.		THE PRINCE OF WALES.	DUKE OF CLARENCE.	DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.	DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.
* DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.					PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK.			
* PRINCE OF ORANGE.					ELECTOR OF HESSE.			
* DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.					DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.			
DUKE OF GRAFTON.					* DUKE OF RICHMOND.			
* DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.					* MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN.			
* MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM.					* MARQUIS CORNWALLIS.			
DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.					EARL OF CHATHAM.			
MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.					EARL OF WESTMORELAND.			
EARL OF CARLISLE.					DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH			
* DUKE OF PORTLAND.					EARL SPENCER.			
EARL CAMDEN.					DUKE OF RUTLAND.			
EARL OF HARDWICKE.					DUKE OF BEAUFORT.			
MARQUIS OF ABERCORN.					EARL OF PEMBROKE.			
EARL OF WINCHILSEA.					EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.			

CHOIR.

On the morning of Installation, at ten o'clock, the Knights Companions, in the following complete habit of the Order, consisting of

A black velvet plume, white ostrich feathers, and heron sprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white silk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the Order; crimson velvet hood, and crimson velvet surcoat; silver tissue jacket, and puffed breeches; white silk pantaloons; white kid shoes; silver shoe roses, and silver knee ditto, garter, &c. See pages 137—138.

The Officers of the Order in their mantles, the Knights elect in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the Honourable Captain Yorke, the Proxy of the Earl of Hadwicke, in his ordinary habit, attended the Sovereign in the royal apartment.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces, attended in the Presence Chamber; the Prebends, Poor and Naval Knights, as also the kettle drums and house trumpets, in the Guard Chamber.

The Honourable Captain Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, walked in the procession, dressed in his naval uniform.

At eleven o'clock, a discharge of guns announced the Procession.

The Sovereign coming under his State, Garter King of Arms called over the Knights; and a Pro-

cession was made from the Royal Apartment, through the Presence and Guard Chambers; the end of St. George's Hall; the late Private Chapel: the passage leading to the great stairs; descending which, through the Hall to the Great Court; and from thence, to the South door of St. George's Chapel, in the following order:

PROCESSION.

Two Fife-Majors.
Four Drum-Majors of the Household.
——Lamb, Esq. Drum-Major of England, uncovered.
Fourteen Trumpets.
Two Trombones.
Two side-Drums.

All in their state-dresses; the trumpets playing the Jubilee and Installation Marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers' College, two and two.
Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, two and two.
Ten Prebends, two and two.
Poursuivants and Heralds, two and two.
Norroy (King at Arms,) Clarencieux (Ditto.)

KNIGHTS ELECT,

(Having their Caps and Feathers in their Hand); viz.

Earl of Chesterfield. Earl of Winchilsea.
Earl of Pembroke. Marquis of Abercorn.
Duke of Beaufort.
Duke of Rutland.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS; viz.

Earls { Camden, Spencer,

Westmoreland. Salisbury.

Earl of Chatham.

Duke of Devonshire.

Two Serjeants at Arms, a little before the Sword of State.

Prince William, Duke of Gloucester,
D. of Cambridge, Duke of Sussex,
D. of Cumberland, Duke of Kent,
Duke of Clarence, Duke of York,
Prince of Wales.
The Register (the Dean,)
Having Garter King at Arms on his right,
and Deputy Black Rod on his left hand.
* The Chancellor with the Purse,
Having on his right hand the Prelate.

Two Serjeants at Arms, a little before the Sword of State.

Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Train born by the Marquisses of
Worcester and Tavistock, and the
Honourable Mr. Villiers.

Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Officers of State, viz.

The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.

Marquis of Hertford, Master of the Horse.

Earl Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guards.

Lord St. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.

Band of Gentlemen Pensioners,

Ten of His Majesty's Pages, in a new uniform.

---

* The Chancellor being indisposed, the Purse was carried by his locum tenens.

The morning being extremely fine, the spendour of the scene was considerably heightened by her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia; the Princess of Wales, and the Duchess of York, with a very considerable number of the Maids of Honour, and Ladies in Waiting, accompanying the Procession, followed by the Yeomen of the Guards.

In this manner, moving to the Chapel, the Procession entered the South door; * passed down the South Aisle, and up the centre or nave, then turning to the left proceeded up the North Aisle, to the Chapter-House; the organ and band playing the March in '*Hercules;*' the Naval and Poor Knights dividing on either side, at some distance from the Chapter-House; then the Prebends, next above; and the Officers of Arms nearest to the Chapter-House.

None entering with the Sovereign into the Chapter-House, but the Knights Companions, and the sworn Officers of the order; the Knights elect retired to their chairs in the Aisle behind the Altar. The Sovereign's train was carried into the Chapter-House by Garter; and borne out of the Chapter-House by Deputy Black Rod, and then again carried by the Train Bearers.

---

* Her Majesty and the Princesses, with the Ladies abovementioned entered at the East Door.

Deputy Black Rod, and the Register, not having been sworn, remained in the Aisle, opposite to the Knights elect.

The Sovereign and the Knights Companions, being seated, the latter according to their seniority, and their stalls in the Chapel; Garter acquainted His Majesty, that Robert Quarme, Esq. Deputy Black Rod, waited at the door and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of Office: and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the Sovereign, on the left hand, when Garter, holding the Gospels, administered the oath. Deputy Black Rod having kissed the Sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table.

Then Garter, in the absence of the Chancellor, (who was indisposed,) acquainted His Majesty, that the Dean of Windsor, the Honourable and Reverend Doctor Edward Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance to take the oath, as the Register of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod; the latter carrying the Ensigns of the Register's Office: the locum tenens administered the oath; and Register being invested, and having kissed the Sovereign's hand, withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Officer acting for the Chancellor standing on the left hand of

His Majesty, read the new statute. Which done, the Register returned to his place.

Garter then, by the Sovereign's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland between two Knights, viz. their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two Junior Knights, and conducted to the table, where the surcoat, girdle, and sword had been placed: and Garter presenting the surcoat to the two Senior Knights, they invested his Grace therewith, the Register reading this admonition:

"Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the Most Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the just and necessary defence of them who are oppressed and needy.

Then Garter presented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the sword, which they put on his Grace, who then took his place near the table.

Garter then introduced the Honourable Captain Yorke, the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Knight elect of the Order, who stood at his Excellency's place near the table, between Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent.

Garter then introduced the Duke of Beaufort, between two Knights, viz. their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

Garter then introduced the Marquis of Abercorn, between two Knights, viz. their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Gloucester, and Prince William of Gloucester.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Pembroke, between two Knights, viz. the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Chatham.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Winchilsea, between two Knights, viz. the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Westmoreland.

Garter then introduced the Earl of Chesterfield, between two Knights, viz. Earls Spencer and Camden; who were severally invested with the surcoat, girdle, and sword, with the like ceremonies as in the case of the Duke of Rutland, and the Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke.

The Knights elect and the Proxy continued in the Chapter-House, while the procession to the Chapel was made down to the bottom of the North Aisle and up the Nave, into the Choir, in the following order:—

First, the Naval, and Poor Knights, who, coming into the Choir, made their reverences, first to the

Altar, then to the Sovereign's Stall, and placed themselves, on each side, near the Altar.

The Prebends made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the Stalls.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, stood next to the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the Order in which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired under their banners, where they remained standing.

The Register, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the same.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain on his left hand (the Sovereign being seated), stood on the steps before, or under the Sovereign's Stall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the Altar; and, being in his Stall, repeated the same; the Train Bearers standing upon the steps leading to the Sovereign's Stall.

---

* Names of the Canons who walked in the Procession:—

Dr. Duval, Dr. Hallam, Dr. Dodsworth, Dr. Cookson, Mr. Northey, Dr. Heath, Mr. Champagne, Mr. Busby, Mr. Long, Dr. Marsham.

Neither Dr. Lockman, nor Dr. Langford, the other two Canons belonging to the College, attended.

Garter then went into the middle of the Choir, and making his double reverence, waved his Sceptre towards his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; who, thereupon came from under his banner, made his reverences, and ascended into his Stall; where, repeating his reverences, he sat down.

All the other Knights continued standing under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the Altar by the Verger of St. George's Chapel; and the two Prebends, by the same Verger.

OFFERING OF THE ATCHIEVEMENTS.

Then Garter, with the usual reverences, the organ and band playing the '*Dead March, in Saul,*' and 'Dirge, in *Sampson,*' took up the banner of His Serene Highness the late Duke of Saxe Gotha; and holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and making their reverences, repaired to the two senior Knights; who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremost, a little declining; and being preceded by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the first step of the Altar, where they repeated their reverences; and coming to the rails, made one reverence to the Altar; then kneeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate, who, assisted by the Prebends, placed it upright at the South end of the Altar.

The two Knights then returned with like reverence, and stood under their banners.

The sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next senior Knights; who, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, offered the same, the hilt upwards, with like ceremonies.

The helm and crest were offered by the two next senior Knights, with the same ceremony, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms.

The atchievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered with the same ceremonies, by the six senior Knights, not of the Blood Royal, attended each time by two Heralds, in rotation.

Then Garter, bowing to each Knight (the senior first) summoned him to ascend into his stall; when he made his reverences, and the same were repeated when in the stalls.

All the Knights being in their stalls, Garter summoned the two senior Knights under their banners, in order to install the Duke of Rutland; and a procession was made to the Chapter House, all making the usual reverences, on going out of the Choir, in the following order:—

Naval Knights, two and two.
Poor Knights, two and two.
Officers of Arms.
Deputy Black Rod The Register. Garter.

The two Knights, went into the Chapter House; from whence they returned to the Choir in the following order:

Naval Knights, two and two.
Poor Knights, two and two.
Officers of Arms.

Deputy Black Rod. { Garter, carrying, on a cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, & book of statutes. } { The Register, carrying in his hand, the New Testament, and the forms of the oath & admonitions.

The two Knights, having the Duke of Rutland between them, his Grace was habited in his surcoat, and girt with his sword, and carried his cap and feathers in his hand.

The Procession, passing to the West end of the Choir only, entered the Choir, all making the usual reverences; Garter, with the Register and Deputy Black Rod, went under the stall appointed for his Grace; Garter placing the cushion upon the desk of the lower Stall.

The two Knights, with the Duke, entered into the lower stall, where the Register administered the following oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Gospels:

'You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear, by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly,

and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any article in them contained, unless you shall have first received a dispensation from the Sovereign, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the will of God and the laws of the realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his Holy Word.'

The two Knights then conducted his Grace into the upper Stall; the Register and Garter entering into the lower Stall; the Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area.

Garter then presented the Mantle to the Knights, who invested his Grace therewith, the Register reading the following admonition:

'Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent Order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou mayest safely pierce troops of thine enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being in this temporal warfare glorious in egregious and heroic actions, thou mayest obtain eternal and triumphant joy.

Next Garter presented the Hood, which was put on over his Grace's right shoulder, the ends of the tippets being brought in front, and passed under the girdle.

Then Garter presented the Great Collar and George, with which the Knights invested the Duke, whilst the Register read this admonition—

'Wear this Collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed Martyr and Soldier in Christ, St. George, by

whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so o'erpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only survive this transient combat, but be crowned with palms of eternal victory.'

Garter then presented the Statute-book, which the Knights delivered to his Grace; and then placing the cap and feathers on his head, they seated him in his Stall; and his Grace rising up, made his double reverence, viz. first to the Altar, then to the Sovereign: the Knights, after embracing and congratulating him, descended into the middle of the Choir, and making their reverences, went up into their Stalls, and repeating the same, sat down; the officers returning to their places.

Then Garter summoned the two Knights next in seniority, in order to instal the Honourable Captain Yorke, the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke; who was thereupon conducted, with the same ceremony, into the Stall under that appointed for his Principal, where the Register administered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper Stall; and the Mantle being presented by Garter, the Knights put the same over his left arm, so that the cross, embroidered within the Garter, might be seen. They then seated the said Proxy in the Stall, with the ceremony as before-mentioned: and returned to their Stalls; the Proxy, immediately rising, made his re-

verences, and remained standing during the rest of the ceremony, with the Mantle on his arm.

The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchilsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were severally introduced and installed, in the same manner as the Duke of Rutland, and by the same Knights respectively, who introduced them into the Chapter House.

The Knights thus installed, Divine Service began; which was the same with that used in St. George's Chapel on the Obiit Sundays; except that no Sermon was preached.

Proper Psalms, the 21st, 146th and 147th.

First Lesson, 44th Chapter of *Ecclesiasticus.*

Te Deum, composed by GIBBONS.

Second Lesson, 11th Chapter of the *Epistles* to the *Hebrews.*

The Anthem, a celebrated composition of Handel, selected for the occasion by HIS MAJESTY, from *Psalm* the 21st, was sung at the conclusion of the First service; the words are as follow:

Chorus—*The King shall rejoice in thy Strength, O Lord.*

Verse—*Exceeding glad shall he be of thy Salvation.*

Chorus—*Glory and great Worship hast thou laid upon him.*

Thou hast presented him with the Blessings of goodness, and hast set a Crown of pure Gold upon his head.

Full Chorus—*Hallelujah.*

Communion Service—*Kyrie Eleeson*, by Dr. Child.

OFFERING.

At the words of the offertory, '*Let your Light so shine*, &c.—the organ and band playing the *Air* in 'BERENICE,'—the Officers of the Wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps of the Altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeisances, went up to the rails of the Altar, on the right side: where he received from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe, a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the Yeoman, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon.

In the mean time, Garter summoned the Knights from their Stalls, beginning with the junior; each Knight making his reverence in his Stall, and repeating the same, with his companion, in the Choir, retired under his banner.

All the Knights standing thus under their banners, and the Prelate at the Altar to receive the Offerings, the Sovereign, making his reverence to the Altar, descended from his Stall; and then making another

reverence in the middle of the Choir, proceeded to the Offering in the following order :—

Garter. The Register.

The Chancellor.

The Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State.

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Majesty's Train, borne as before.

The senior Knight, not of the Blood Royal, being the Knight appointed to deliver the offering to the Sovereign, made his reverence as the Procession passed; and thereupon, placed himself a little behind His Majesty, on the right side.

The Sovereign, coming to the rails of the Altar, made a reverence; when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the Offering to the Knight, who delivered it to the Sovereign; and his Majesty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the Offering into the bason, held by the Prelate, assisted by the Prebends.

The Sovereign, rising, made his reverence to the Altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the Choir; all the attendants, turning as His Majesty did, and making their reverences at the same time, and, being in his stall, another. The Knight, who delivered the offering, retired under his banner, when the Procession came opposite the same.

During the Sovereign's return, the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon His Majesty had kneeled; leaving the first carpet, and placing two cushions for the Knights; and Deputy Black Rod, with the usual reverences, returning to his place.

All the Knights standing under their banners, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined with usual reverences, and went to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; who, in the middle of the Choir, made his double reverence, viz. first to the Altar, then to the Sovereign, and was conducted to the Altar; where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and silver into the bason; and, returning in the same Order, went into his Stall; where he made his reverences, and sat down.

Then two Officers of Arms attended the two next Knights in seniority, being companions; who offered in like manner; and so on, till all the Knights and the Proxy, either singly, or in pairs, had offered, and ascended into their Stalls.

N.B. The Provincial Kings of Arms attended those Knights who were of the Blood Royal; and the senior Heralds in rotation, the other Knights Companions.

Divine Service being ended, the Prelate was conducted to his seat, by the Verger of St. George's Chapel.*

* It was past five o'clock before the Ceremony was finished.

RETURN.

Garter then summoned the Knights under their banners, juniors first; when done,

The Naval and Poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the Choir; as did the Prebends; the Officers of Arms; the Knights; and the Officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State, preceded the Sovereign as before. The Procession moved down the Nave to the great West door of the Chapel, up the South Aisle, and, out at the South door, to the Upper Castle. But the Proxy went in the Procession no farther than the South Door; where the mantle of his Principal was delivered to the Sexton.

The drums and trumpets continued in the Procession until the return to the King's Guard Chamber.

The Naval and Poor Knights, and Prebends, filed off on either side in the Guard Chamber.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, in the Presence Chamber.

The Knights Companions divided on either side in the Royal Apartment.

The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the State, where he saluted the Knights by pulling off his cap, and then retired till dinner time.

DINNER.

When the first Service was placed on the Tables of the Sovereign and Knights, the Knights and Officers, being in their Order, in the Presence Chamber, as before, and His Majesty under the State; a Procession was made to St. George's Hall, in the following order:

The Officers of Arms.
The Knights, in their Order, according to their Stalls.
The Officers of the Order.
The Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State.
THE SOVEREIGN.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the Hall; the Knights above them in a line according to their seniority (the Senior nearest the State), who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign passed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the Sovereign to the Haut-Pas, and then went behind the Knights.

The Sovereign, being under his State, saluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal ascended the Haut-pas, and stood at the ends of the table; the Prince of Wales on His Majesty's right hand, and the other Princes of the Blood according to their rank.

Grace being said by the Prelate, the Sovereign sat down.

Then the Knights put on their caps; and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to the table, the Seniors first passing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their seniority. The Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the Junior Knight.

Towards the latter end of the first course a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the Cup Bearer, His Majesty drank to the Knights; who being, at His Majesty's command, informed of the same by Garter, stood up uncovered, altogether pledged the Sovereign, then sat down, and put on their caps.

The second course was then brought in as follows:

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two,—Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, together, with their white staves,—The Sewer,—Gentlemen Pensioners, bearing the dishes,—Two Clerks of the Green Cloth,—The Clerk Comptroller —A Clerk of the Kitchen.

Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the Hall, with the usual reverences, to the Haut-Pas; and, ascending the lower step, and crying '*Largesse*,' thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's style in Latin, French and English.

The Officers of Arms then retired backwards, with the usual reverences.

Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried '*Largesse*,' thrice.

Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who standing up uncovered, Garter with one '*Largesse*,' proclaimed his Grace's style, in English. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried '*Largesse*,' once.

In like manner, Garter proclaimed the Styles of the Earl of Hardwicke; the Duke of Beaufort; the Marquis of Abercorn; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchilsea; and the Earl of Chesterfield.

The Banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the same ceremony as the second course.

Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themselves in a line, as before dinner; and grace being said by the Prelate; and the Sovereign having washed; the Knights altogether made their reverences to His Majesty, who put off his cap, and saluted them.

Then the Knights and Officers returned to the Presence Chamber, before the Sovereign, in the same order in which they came from thence.

At the upper, or East end of St. George's Hall, where the painting of King William the Third used to

form a conspicuous ornament, a music gallery had been recently erected, richly carved and gilt. Under the centre of this was the royal throne, covered with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold, and surmounted with a light elegant canopy of the same materials, and having, on each side, seats for the Knights Companions of the Blood Royal.

In front of this was placed the table at which His Majesty dined, accompanied by all the Princes of the Blood, habited in the full Robes of the Order.

To the right of the Sovereign's table, or on the North side of the hall, was placed a long table, at which the Knights dined in their installation dresses. On the South side was a long gallery erected for the reception of spectators, and covered with scarlet cloth. There were several benches, for a similar accommodation underneath it, behind the side tables, which were set for the service of the Knights' table. Her Majesty and the Princesses occupied the gallery at the West end, supported by the Caryatides, and fronting the throne.

Entertainments were also given in the Castle to the Nobility and Gentry, and Military Officers, exclusive of the Knights' banquet in St. George's Hall. We shall briefly notice the chief of them;—that in the Queen's Audience Chamber contained three tables, set out in the most beautiful variety and taste, for the

Ladies. The Dowager Marchioness of Bath, Ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honors to the Queen's guests. The Queen dined with the female branches of the Royal Family, in another apartment.

In Her Majesty's Presence Chamber were two tables, decorated with a variety of military trophies, emblematical and allegorical devices of the four Naval Victories, viz. Lord Nelson's Battle of the Nile, Lord Howe's First of June, Lord Duncan's Camperdown, and Earl St. Vincent's, off St. Vincent; with excellent likenesses of the four Admirals. The Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Steward of the Household presided.

In the apartment lately fitted up, on the right of the entrance fronting the Round Tower, was a long table, decorated with lofty colonnades in white and gold, and enriched with Stars and Georges, and an equestrian statue of His Majesty in the centre, under a beautiful cupola. The Earls of Uxbridge and Paulet presided.

The apartment called the King's Library, contained three tables, laid principally for the General Officers, and Officers of the Guards, who came to Windsor on duty on this occasion. At the heads of these were Generals Gwynne, Manners, and Fitzroy.

Besides those already mentioned, was a table for the Canons of Windsor and their friends.

Numerous other tables were furnished, in various parts of the Castle; but these we shall pass over, to notice those placed in the Court Yard for the populace. According to tradition, even at Windsor, all the fragments that formerly came from the Knights' table, together with the dishes, plates, table cloths, &c. &c. were all given to the populace. This story, whether founded or not, had filled the minds of the common people, and determined them to join in the scramble; and, perhaps they were the more eager, as they might have learnt that on the present occasion nine long tables were fixed round the lawn, in the quadrangle fronting St. George's Hall, on which the fragments were to be placed. They had also been informed that the Baron of Beef had been roasted, and accordingly formed themselves into detachments, or parties, to bear off this highly honoured dish in triumph.—Long before the Knights had dined, they began to assemble on the outside of the gates, fronting the Queen's Lodge, and continued to increase in great numbers. Many persons who had pass-tickets, were anxious to get within the Castle to see the scramble; but their tickets were of no avail, the gates remaining closely shut till day-light had nearly closed. The instant the gates were thrown open, the crowd rushed in like a torrent, in pursuit of their booty. The objects they were most bent on, seem to have been the Baron, or the dishes; such as could not obtain these, seized the spoons or table cloths; and those

who apprehended total disappointment, committed violence on the tables; so that in less than five minutes after the gates were opened, the whole was entirely carried off. The hopes even of the most successful, were disappointed, for they had fondly imagined to find silver instead of pewter.

In the evening her Majesty had a Drawing Room, which commenced about nine o'clock, and after that there was a Ball in the King's Guard Chamber.

Having given the Ceremonials of this splendid and most noble Order, we beg to offer a few particulars relative to the accommodations, and regulations observed on the occasion.

In various parts of St. George's Chapel, galleries were erected and seats assigned for spectators. On the right of the Altar was a gallery for the Queen and Princesses, and the Ladies immediately belonging to the Court. On the opposite side there was a gallery for the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of State, the foreign Ambassadors, and Ladies of distinction. Immediately behind this, in the South Aisle, was another gallery; seats were also erected in the Organ Loft.—There were likewise six rows of seats on each side of the Nave of the Chapel, seventy-six feet in length, each gradually ascending above the other, for the

accommodation of at least six hundred persons. The price of admission to these several places was as follows:

The Seats, or Gallery within the Choir,	£6 6 0
In the South Aisle	4 4 0
The Organ Loft	4 4 0
The Nave of the Chapel	2 2 0

In the Castle Yard, stands, the same as are used at race-courses, were erected by the King's Carpenter and Joiner; the admission tickets to which were half a guinea each. In addition to these, the Gunner of the Castle had the privilege of permitting persons to stand on a certain part of the Battlements; for this he received Five Shillings from each person. The windows and leads of the houses, all round the Castle, were crowded with a multitude of spectators, who procured admission by Pass Tickets from the Board of Green Cloth.—These Tickets were for different parts of the Castle, and were expressed as follow:

'Pass to the Round Tower.'—'Pass and Repass to the Chapel and Lower Court only.'—'Pass to the Chapel and Lower Court only.'—'Pass and Repass to and from Windsor Castle and the Queen's Lodge.' 'Pass and Repass to the Lower Court only.'

If we calculate upon the number of these Pass Tickets that were issued, and those of admission to

the Chapel, with a very moderate allowance for such as found other means of passing, we may conclude that upwards of eight thousand persons were within the gates, exclusive of the military, which consisted of the Royal Horse Guards, blue, and the flank companies of the three First Regiments of Foot Guards. The former were posted within the Castle, and formed in single files on each side of the grand staircase, along the passage, and the late private Chapel, to the entrance of St. George's Hall, for the procession to pass through.

The Foot Guards were placed round the Court Yard, and on each side of the matting laid down from the Castle to St. George's Chapel, for the procession to walk on.

Various orders were issued for regulating the passing of carriages, to which the Military and Police enforced a strict observance, so that not a single accident, or the least confusion occurred the whole day.

It was observed, by a periodical writer of 1805, in speaking of the Installation, that, 'No ceremony can be, from the nature of the Institution, and the circumstances of its foundation, so well calculated to cherish that chivalrous spirit, that 'cheap defence of nations,' which burned in the breast of our ancestors, and fired them to deeds of martial glory.

'Its revival, therefore, at a moment of danger, like the present, is not only requisite to the splendour which should adorn the Fountain of Honour, but it is an act of sound policy. It is not only calculated to preserve a high sense of honour and delicacy, in the breast of our nobility, and to inspire an elevated idea of their rank and importance, but also to fan the flame of loyalty and patriotism, which pervades every class of His Majesty's subjects.'

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER,
DECEMBER 1814.

The SOVEREIGN	Earl of Carlisle
Prince of Wales, Regent	Earl Spencer
Emperor of Russia	Marquis Camden
Emperor of Austria	Duke of Rutland
King of Prussia	Earl of Hardwicke
King of France	Duke of Beaufort
King of Spain	Marquis of Abercorn
Sov. Pr. of Netherlands	Earl of Pembroke
Duke of York	Earl of Winchilsea
D. of Clarence	Earl of Chesterfield
Duke of Kent	Marquis of Stafford
Duke of Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale
Duke of Sussex	Marquis of Hertford
Duke of Cambridge	Marquis Wellesley
Duke of Gloucester	Duke of Richmond
Elector of Hesse	Duke of Montrose

Duke of Marlborough	Earl Moira
D. of Northumberland	Duke of Newcastle
Earl of Chatham	Duke of Wellington
Marquis of Salisbury	Earl of Liverpool
Earl of Westmorland	Viscount Castlereagh

Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order.

Right Rev. Dr. John Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor.

Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, Dean of Windsor, Registrar.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. Garter Principal King at Arms.

Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Robert Quarme, Esq. Deputy.

Degradation
OF A
KNIGHT COMPANION.

The Degradation of a Knight Companion, according to the second article of King Henry VIIIth's statutes, is to be inflicted on all those who shall be found guilty of Heresy, Treason, or flying from Battle.

When a Knight Companion is found guilty of any of these offences, and is in the dominions of the Sovereign, he is usually degraded at the ensuing chapter; and the Sovereign having acquainted the Knights Companions with his intention to have the ceremony performed, he commands Garter to attend such of them, as are appointed to go to the convict Knight, who in a solemn manner, first take from him his George and ribband, and then his garter. And at the following feast of St. George, (or sooner, if the Sovereign appoint) publication of his crimes and degradation is made by Garter, and a warrant issued out to him for taking down the atchievements of the Knight, which is performed as follows:

First, Garter, in his coat of arms, usually before morning prayer, standing in the middle of the choir in St. George's Chapel, the officers of arms standing about him, and the Black Rod also present, reads aloud the instrument for publishing the Knight's de-

gradation. This being read, the deputed Herald being placed on the back of the stall of the convict Knight, when Garter pronounces these words: 'Be expelled and put from among the arms, &c.' takes his crest, and violently casts it down into the choir, and afterwards his banner and sword; and when the publication is read out, all the officers at arms spurn the atchievements out of the choir into the body of the church, first the sword, secondly the banner, and lastly the crest; so on, out of the west door, thence through the castle-gate, from whence they are thrown into the castle ditch.

At a chapter held 32d Henry VIII. it was determined, that wheresoever the actions and names of such offenders should be found in the books of the Order, these words, 'Vah Proditor,' should be written in the margin, as a mark of ignominy, by which means the Registers would be preserved fair, and not defaced by erasements.

The last Knight who was thus degraded, was the Duke of Ormond, Anno I. George I. for acting in concert with the French General.

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE ROYAL LODGES, PARKS, &c.

WINDSOR is not more renowned for being the seat of Royalty, than on account of its delightful situation; the beauties of which appeared so striking to a Royal Personage, on her first visit to this place, that she is said to have exclaimed, 'this is a palace indeed!'

Adjoining to the Park, and opposite the south side of the Castle, is a neat modern built mansion, named the Queen's Lodge; and a little to the south-west of this, is another spacious building, which formerly belonged to the Duke of St. Alban's; but having been purchased and repaired by his present Majesty, and forming a part of the royal residence, is now denominated the Lower Lodge. These buildings command a pleasing prospect over the Parks and the neighbouring country, and contain many elegant apartments; however, as they are not shewn to the public, a description of them is not only unnecessary, but might perhaps be thought improper; we shall therefore only presume to point out one article, and that on account of its originality.

In the beginning of the year 1789, a cieling was affixed up in the drawing-room of the Queen's Lodge,

by an artist by the name of Haas, of a peculiar and novel art, to which no name has yet been applied; but the figures are in imitation of, and have all the force and effect of the best oil painting; with this great advantage, that the various groupes of figures may be distinctly seen at any point of view. Only one simple article is used by the artist, which is *stained marble dust;* this is strewed with a piece of card, either on board or canvass. The composition of, as well as the manner of using the cement, is known only to the artist himself, which, upon trial, has been proved to resist the various changes of the weather.

The cieling consists of several subjects. In the centre, in an oval, is genius reviving the arts; in the four corners are agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and riches, depicted by emblematical figures in the different vocations, with the symbols of the several sciences. The intermediate compartments, are in imitation of bass relief, and are representations of astronomy, navigation, electricity, geography, fortification, gunnery, chemistry, and botany; the whole is beautifully ornamented with festoons of oak leaves, interspersed with roses, lilies and thistles, the arms of the royal family, &c. This is the first production of the artist, except some few portraits, in which he has been tolerably successful. The subjects of the cieling are from the designs of Benjamin West, Esq.

The LITTLE PARK, which extends round the north and east sides of the castle, is a beautiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and contains about 500 acres of land. This Park was enlarged and enclosed by a brick wall, in the reign of King William III. and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties.

A delightful plain, on the top of the hill, was converted into a bowling-green, by King Charles II.; but its eminence rendering the view from the east side of the Terrace somewhat confined, it has been considerably lowered, by order of his present most gracious Majesty; and the earth taken from the summit of the plain, spread on the declivity of the hill, which is planted with various kinds of forest trees, and the whole enclosed with a neat park paling.

This Park, on the north side of the castle, was laid out for a garden, by order of Queen Ann, but on that Princess's death, the design was laid aside, it being thought that the beauties of nature here render all the decorations of art unnecessary; the beds, parterres, &c. laid out by her late Majesty, have all been levelled, and the whole formed into a spacious lawn. Previous to the latter end of the year 1785, numerous herds of deer were kept in the park; but since that time it has been stocked with sheep, and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and

plenty of hares, which occasionally afforded his Majesty the diversion of coursing. The Ranger's lodge, at the south-east side of the Park, formerly the residence of the late Earl of Pomfret, when ranger, is a regular and well-built edifice. Gen. Grenville is the present ranger, but the Lodge is retained by the King; contiguous to which is the Royal Dairy.—Near this, on the opposite side of the road, is

FROGMORE,

where there is an elegant mansion, which formerly was the seat of Sir Edward Walpole, and lately that of Mrs. Egerton. This estate, being held under a lease from the crown, which was nearly expired, the Queen, in 1792, became the purchaser of it: and since then has made very considerable additions, both to the house and gardens: the latter have been enlarged by the addition of those formerly belonging to a house that some years since was the seat of Mrs. Macartney, and which, at various times, had been the residence of many respectable families. This, having likewise been purchased by her Majesty, was taken down in 1793, to give a more ample scope for improvements, and which have been continually added, from that to the present period; so that what was wanting in extent, and nature, is now compensated by art. The gardens being bounded on the north-east by the Little Park, on the south by Cooper's-Hill, and on the west by the Great

Park, the views from them are rather rural than grand or picturesque. The grounds are not extensive, and previous to their being in the possession of Her Majesty, were a dead flat, without any thing worthy of being called a piece of water. These disadvantages are nearly overcome, and the eye of the spectator is agreeably relieved by the pleasing variety of mounts, glades, serpentine walks, and canals; with bridges, and other erections at suitable intervals, which are denominated the Gothic Temple; the Ruin; the Hermitage; the Temple of Solitude; and the Hall of general Felicity.

We have presumed to give the above sketch, with a wish to gratify, rather than excite the curiosity of the reader; as these gardens are set apart for the private retirement of the Royal Family; except at the Fêtes given here to the nobility and persons of distinction. On such occasions tickets have been given to the neighbouring gentry, as also to persons in the middle spheres of life, to admit them to a sight of these festivities, and to partake of tea, and other refreshments, which Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to order to be provided.

The first Fête given here, to which the public were admitted, was on the 19th of May, 1795, in honour of Her Majesty's Birth-day. The Royal Family and nobility dined on the lawn, in front of the lodge, under magnificent tents, presented to His Majesty by

Governor Hastings. In various parts of the gardens were placed different groupes of characters; as hay-makers, dancers, theatrical and vocal performers, with a troop of equestrians, and their usual associates, tumblers. What added yet further to the hilarity and variety of the scene, was the representation of a Dutch wake. This consisted of thirteen neat booths, erected in the form of a semicircle, which were furnished with toys, trinkets, &c. For these no price was demanded, but boxes being placed on the stall of each booth, every one was left to deposit what they thought proper for the articles they took, and the money, thus collected, was afterwards given to the poor.

In front of the booths respectively was affixed a sign, and under it an apposite stanza. We give the following as specimens:—

First Booth—*The Standard.*

Where'er the British Standard waves on high
The Paths of Glory open to the bold:
Here then approach, nor dread our wares to buy,
But court the good which Fortune may unfold.

Seventh Booth—*White Cross under a Crown.*

Blest is the King, who on the solid base
Of pure Religion builds his upright sway,
Who tempers Human Power with Heavenly Grace,
And points to all his People virtue's way.

THIRTEENTH BOOTH—*The Prince's Feathers.*

Trophy of worth, in CRESSY's Field obtain'd,
And since by England's Heir triumphant worn!
Long may thy unstain'd Honour be maintain'd,
And reap new fame from Princes yet unborn.

About nine o'clock the Royal Family and the nobility withdrew to the Castle, and the spectators retired from the gardens, highly gratified with the brilliancy of the spectacle, and the amusements of the day.

Another Fête was given here by her Majesty, on the 23d of May, 1797, in honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England with his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. On this occasion, as on the former, the gracious benignity of Her Majesty was displayed, in causing tickets to be given to as many persons as could well be admitted, without creating that confusion and disappointment which ever results from the assembling of an immense multitude. The amusements at this, were somewhat similar to those at the preceding fête, with the exception of the Dutch Wake, and some few other particulars.

The nobility and gentry were regaled with a third fête, on the 8th of August, 1799; and with a fourth, on the 14th of July, 1800. At the former of these, the recovery of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia was celebrated, in a brilliant display of transparencies;

representing the goddess Hygeia, and her attributes, as well as by some poetical recitals. At the latter, the happy escape of His Majesty from the horrid attempt of an assassin, at Drury-lane Theatre, May 15, 1800, was commemorated; and a suitable Address, written by a Lady of distinction, was delivered by a theatrical person, in the character of a British Soldier.

On both of these occasions, the entertainments concluded with a ball, in an open building, erected for the purpose, with galleries at each angle, for the accommodation of spectators. This building was usually called the Barn, probably from its being thatched; but, which, on account of the happiness we saw pervade every description of persons here assembled, we have denominated the Hall of General Felicity.

The Great Park lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a very noble road, called the Long Walk; on each side of which is a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, called Snow-Hill, at near three miles distance from the entrance; this leads to the Ranger's lodge, formerly the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also of the late Duke William of Cumberland, to whom it was given, in the year 1744. The last-mentioned Duke greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, and spacious canals, which have rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a Prince.

In various parts of the Park, considerable farms were made, by order of his present Majesty, which are severally named after the agricultural experiments tried at them; viz. one is called the Norfolk, another the Suffolk, and a third the Flemish Farm; at each of which respectively, the particular mode of culture, peculiar to each country, was practised during the time they were held by His Majesty. They are now let to different farmers, who adopt such modes of culture as they conceive most conducive to their interest.—The Suffolk, or Shrub's Hill Farm, is let to Mr. Frost; the Norfolk, to Mr. Hatch; and the Flemish, to Mr. Perkins.

The Lodge, called Cumberland Lodge, from its having been the seat of William, named the Great Duke of Cumberland, is situated in a delightful part of the Park, about three miles from the town of Windsor; it is a large substantial building, but not possessing any architectural beauties; it is said to be in contemplation to rebuild the greater part of it.—In the mean time, the Cottage, formerly the residence of the Deputy Ranger, has been enlarged and fitted up in a style of splendour, for the occasional residence of the Prince Regent. About a mile from this, is Cranbourne Lodge, formerly belonging to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, as Lord Warden of the Forest. It is now the favoured abode of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte.

The Belvidere, on Shrub's-hill, is a triangular building, that has a tower at each corner. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water, in the valley underneath, was formed at a great expence, and, from a small stream, or current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure.—Over this water the late Duke William caused a bridge to be erected of most curious architecture, on a bold and noble plan; being one single arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice.

This piece of water terminated in a large and beautiful cascade; but a few years since, the pond-head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such material damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be entirely taken down, and a stone one has lately been erected, consisting of five arches. The dam, or mound, which confines this vast body of water till it rises to the summit of an artificial rock, is formed upon a large scale, at a very considerable expence. This cascade is by the side of the high road leading to Gosport, Portsmouth, Winchester, Southampton, &c.

About half a mile from the stone bridge, is the Chinese Island; so named from the building on it being after the Chinese manner.

Beside the improvements already mentioned, the

race ground on Ascot Heath was laid out, and brought into the most beautiful order, at a large expence, by Duke William, and is allowed to be one of the first courses in the kingdom The Forest is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting by William I who established many laws and regulations, for the preservation of the royal game, and the better regulation of the Forest. By an Act, passed in 1813, for inclosing the open and commonable lands within the said Forest, this large tract of land will be disafforested.

In this extensive tract of land, are several pleasant villages and gentlemen's seats, for an account of which, together with the other remarkable places in the environs of Windsor, we shall refer the reader to a Compendious Gazetteer, annexed to the Pocket Companion to Hampton Court.

ETON.

Eton, being immediately connected with Windsor, a concise account of it, we presume, will be acceptable to the reader.

It is situated in Buckinghamshire, and by means of a bridge* over the Thames, is in a manner joined

* The collecting of Tolls being frequently considered as a fraudulent imposition, we conceive the following Abstract of an Act, passed in the 9th of George II. chap. 15, will be acceptable to the public; and at the same time tend to remove groundless suspicion:

'Whereas the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, are lawfully seized of the great bridge over the river Thames, commonly called or known by the name of Windsor Bridge, set, lying, and being in New Windsor aforesaid, and of the way thereon leading from New Windsor aforesaid, to Eton, in the county of Bucks, with the appurtenances thereof, and are obliged, by reason of their tenure, to repair and maintain the same; and for that purpose, by themselves, their officers, deputies, or assigns, have received, and are entitled to receive, certain customary Tolls for pontage and passage over and under the said Bridge; that is to say:—

For every hearse or coach, passing over the said Bridge, with a dead corpse, six shillings and eight-pence.

For every hackney-coach (not a Freeman's) for every passage, two-pence.

For every load, passage or carriage, with household goods, wool, earthen-ware, charcoal and leather, four-pence.

For every load, passage or carriage, with corn, hay, straw, dung, wood and peat, two-pence.

For every score of sheep, two-pence.

to Windsor. This village, or town, as it is sometimes called, though it has no market, is pleasantly situated

---

For every head of oxen, hogs, and other cattle, one halfpenny.

For every horse, loaded with hampers, or otherwise one halfpenny.

For every barge, going under the said bridge, down stream, sixpence.

And whereas the payment thereof hath of late been refused by several persons, and cannot be recovered, but by bringing separate actions against each particular person so refusing, which must be attended with great expence and delay:

May it therefore please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

That it may be enacted; and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons appointed, or to be appointed by the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, or their Assigns, to collect the said tolls, to demand and take of all persons, other than *Freemen of the said Borough*, who shall drive, lead, or conduct any such hearse, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things for which any such customary tolls have been paid for pontage or passage over or under the said bridge, the respective tolls before-mentioned; and upon their neglect or refusal to pay such tolls, to deny, or hinder any passage over or under the said bridge, until payment thereof, and to distrain any such hearses, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things, or any other of the goods and chattels of such person or persons as shall so lead, drive, or conduct any such hearses, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things, or any of the goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, and to detain the same until payment of the said tolls; and after

on the banks of the river, in a delightful valley, and healthy soil, and has been a long time famous for its Royal College and School, founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1440. The College consists of two neat quadrangles, one appropriated to the school, and the lodgings of the masters and scholars; in the midst of which is a handsome Bronze Statue of the Royal Founder, standing on a marble pedestal, erected at the expence of Dr. Godolphin, formerly Provost of the College, and Dean of St. Paul's. On the south side of this square, is the College Chapel, a fine stone building, ornamented with large abutments, pinnacles, and embrasures, and is remarkable for its internal elegant simplicity. At the west end of this Chapel, is a marble statue of the 'ill-fated Henry.' In the other quadrangle, are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. On the south side of the inner court of this last quadrangle, is the College Library, which is one of the finest in England, with respect to the neatness of the room, and the choice collection of the most valuable editions of the best authors. This Library has been much augmented, by the donations of Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chichester; the above-mentioned Dr. Godolphin; the Reverend Mr. Reynolds; Nicholas Mann, Esq. Master of the Charter-house,

---

the space of five days after such distress, to sell what shall be so distrained for payment of the said tolls, rendering to the owner or owners thereof the overplus upon demand, if any shall be, after satisfaction of the said tolls, the reasonable charges of such distress and sale being first deducted.'

and other gentlemen of distinguished taste and learning; among whom we ought not to omit the late Richard Topham, Esq. of Windsor, whose fine collection of books, and drawings, made from the originals at Rome, and other parts of Italy, was presented to the College, by his executors, Lord Chief Justice Reeves and Dr. Mead. We have also to notice, that many valuable oriental MSS. were sent over from India, by Mr. Pote, of Bengal. The last benefactor to this Library, was the late Mr. Storer, whose collection of books and paintings, which he bequeathed to the College, were estimated at eight thousand pounds. After such immense acquisitions, it may well be supposed, that scarcely any Seminary in Europe can boast a more complete collection of books than Eton College.

This College was amply endowed by its Founder, and consists of a Provost, Vice-Provost, six Fellows, two Masters, (who have each four Assistants), two Conducts, or Priests, eight Clerks, ten Choristers, and seventy scholars, with subordinate officers. The School is divided into upper and lower, and each subdivided into three classes.

The election of Scholars to King's College, Cambridge, founded also by Henry VI. takes place the latter end of July, when the twelve senior scholars are put on the roll to succeed to King's College, but they are not removed till vacancies occur; the average

number of which is about nine in two years. At nineteen years of age, the scholars are superannuated. Eton sends also two scholars to Merton College, Oxford, where they are denominated Post-masters, and has likewise a few exhibitions of twenty-one guineas each, for its superannuated scholars; to enlarge whose funds, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, late Fellow, bequeathed an estate of eighty pounds per annum, after the death of his widow. The late Provost, Dr. Jonathan Davis, also left a considerable legacy for the same beneficial purpose. The scholars elected to King's College, succeed to Fellowships at three years standing.

At the time of election, the Provost of King's College, attended by two posers, comes from Cambridge, for the purpose of examining the candidates, as well as those who are in turn to be moved to their own college. At the time of this election, public speeches, selected from the classics, as also some of the English poets, are recited, by the senior scholars, in the school room; after which they depart for the summer vacation.

A singular custom is triennially observed here, called Montem, from the mount in the village of Salt-Hill, about a mile from Eton; to which the whole school march in military procession, with colours and music, on Whit-Tuesday in every third year. On

this occasion, a collection is made for the Captain of the Boys on the Royal Foundation, to which every person present is expected to contribute. This is demanded for Salt-money, by some of the upper boys, in elegant fancy dresses, called Salt-bearers, accompanied by their servitors, in similar, but less sumptuous habits.

Their Majesties generally honour this celebration with their presence, and contribute liberally for salt. The company assembled here of late has been very numerous and splendid, and the collections considerably increased. We have been informed that the last amounted to upwards of eight hundred pounds.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this singular custom, but it appears to have arisen from the early times of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes.—There are some traces of it to be found as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, who, when on a visit to the College, desired to see an account of the ancient ceremonies observed there from its foundation. In the list was an *annual* procession of the Scholars; who, on those occasions, repeated verses, and gathered money from the public, for a dinner, and other purposes.

Here, likewise, are educated, great numbers of the nobility, and young men of the most distinguished families in the kingdom, this Royal Foundation being

one of the most celebrated Seminaries for *Classical Learning* in his Majesty's dominions; and some of the greatest men England can boast, either as Scholars, Lawyers, Senators, or *Statesmen, received the fundamental parts of their education at Eton.

The town of Eton, which is in the Hundred of Stoke, is not very extensive, consisting chiefly of one narrow street, which has, within these few years, been much improved, by a considerable part of it being paved, and many of the houses rebuilt, or repaired in a neat modern stile. It has a small neat chapel in the middle of the town, built at the sole expence of the late

---

* About the close of the year 1786, four young gentlemen, then fellow students at Eton, whose names were Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. Canning, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. J. Frere, published an ingenious Periodical Work, entitled the MICROCOSM, under the fictitious name of GREGORY GRIFFIN. Such was the merit of this publication, that it was judged to be the production of persons of much riper years; and some invidious critics asserted, that although it might be written by the young gentlemen, it was afterwards looked over by their tutors, or assistants. This the authors, with some spirit, refuted; and their subsequent writings, as well as the high rank that some of them now hold in the administration of public affairs, leave not the shadow of a doubt of their having been fully competent to the undertaking. The celebrity of this work excited a spirit of emulation in the young Etonians of 1801, who, brought forward a similar Publication, but which was entirely void of any servile imitation of, or sarcastic criticism on their predecessors. This performance is stiled the MINIATURE, and the Author, or Authors, assumed the name of SOLOMON GRILDRIG.

Mr. Hetherington, on his resignation of his fellowship. The site on which the college, with its appendages stands, is said to be extra-parochial, notwithstanding that before the erection of Mr. Hetherington's chapel, the inhabitants had been accustomed to have the usual rites and ceremonies of the church performed at the college chapel.

PORNY's FREE-SCHOOL.

The founder of this institution was a native of Caen, in Normandy, and came into this country, as appears by his last will, in the year 1754. He was then about the age of twenty-three, as at the time of his death, in May 1802, he was seventy-one years old. It seems, from letters written to two of his relatives, in 1799, at the time of making his will, that he was of a respectable family, and that his real name was Antoine Pyron du Martre. Why he assumed, in this country, the name of Mark Anthony Porny, does not appear; further, than that he parted from his relatives on unfriendly terms, and might therefore wish to elude their enquiries. The following is an extract from one of the letters above alluded to, addressed to Cn. Lebreton, &c. 'As the term of the life of an individual is uncertain, I thought it was prudent, nay necessary for a Refugee Islander, to

prevent, as much as possible, the difficulties or embarrassments that my death might cause to those friends which I have in this country. These motives induce me to write to you, with coolness and composure, this letter, before that event happens, hoping, by that precaution, to give to the executors of my last will the surest way of *certifying my decease to some of my family.* Therefore I beg of you, Sir, during my life, to communicate that news to those who may be concerned in it.

'Since I am only indebted to myself and Divine Providence for the little property I have acquired in this free and generous kingdom, where the fantastic humour of my nearest relatives obliged me to retire to, never having received any succours from them; and after their demise, as the co-heirs to the succession of their estates, both real and personal, have appropriated to themselves that part which, by divine and human right, belonged to me, I can conscientiously dispose, as I please, of all what I possess; therefore you may let them know, that I have ordered that property, by my last will and testament, in due form, to be applied, in this country, to those objects, which have seemed to me deserving of this last mark of my gratitude.'

The other letter was addressed to Citizen Dumanoir, and is written with a degree of asperity, touching those who had usurped his patrimony. The substance

of the concluding paragraph, in this letter, is similar to that above quoted from his letter to Lebreton:

'What I have acquired in this country shall remain in it, after my death, in spite of all the efforts and artifices of those who think to be entitled to it. It shall not be said of me that I have worked and endured painful toils for more than 40 years to enrich two or three covetous dissimulating men. I have in England true and sincere friends, who have given me many unequivocal proofs of pure and disinterested affection; for that reason they are more entitled to my gratitude and beneficence than my relations.

'The contents of this long letter will certainly not please you; but I thought it necessary to acquaint you, during my life, with my way of thinking towards you, and with my future intentions with regard to what I possess in this kingdom, in order to spare you the trouble and expence of further and useless enquiries after my death.'

These two letters were found with the will, and a note addressed to his executors, desiring them to forward those letters to France, as soon as possible after his decease.

It does not appear from any memorial that Mr. P. has left behind him, in what manner he was engaged from the time of his quitting France, in 1754, until his being appointed French Teacher at Eton College,

about the year 1773. Here he commenced author. We shall quote his own words, on the merit and success of these productions, from his letter to Citizen Dumanoir :—' You begin with fulsome and disgusting flattery, by observing how precious my health may be to people of letters, who, as you say, esteem me with reason. What have I done or written to deserve their consideration ? Fine phrases these to entrap those who are pleased with or tenacious of their own opinions. But this is not my weak side. I have composed and put in order some elementary books that they might be more useful to my scholars than those we were obliged to make use of—some have met the approbation of the public at large, but others have not been so favourably received. Where is the merit to publish such works ? Those you mention, the Dictionary and the Italian Grammar, were not re-printed, the sale of them having been very slow. Those that sell in this kingdom are the Vocabulary, the French Grammar, and the Rules of the French Syntax, whose sale amount to 6000 of each book, every two years. The collection of Letters, and the Elements of Heraldry, are not so lucrative to the publishers. There have only been five editions of 1500 each.'

Mr. P. omits to state what pecuniary advantages he derived from these works ; nor are we prepared to give them. Whatever they may have been, it seems they were not greater than his mode of life and

pursuits demanded; as we do not find that previous to the year 1784, Mr. Porny possessed any real property or money securities. In 1780, he was appointed one of His Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor, through the interest, we are told, of Lord S—nd—s. His Italian Grammar, published in 1781, was dedicated to Lady S—nd—s. Mr. Porny's success, as a teacher, was now become considerable, and from this period to 1797, he appears to have accumulated nearly 4000l. sterling.

Mr. Porny, by his said will, after giving some small legacies, amounting to about two hundred and eighty pounds, bequeathed the residue of his property in the following words:—'Lastly, as to the rest, residue, and the remainder of my effects and property, real and personal, such as the money I have placed in the stocks or funds, at the bank, in the city of London, or any other property of what nature and kind so ever, which I shall be possessed of, interested in, or entitled to, in Great Britain, at the time of my decease, as will appear by my papers, after all my lawful and just debts, funeral expences, legacies herein bequeathed, and all charges relating thereto, are paid. I dispose thereof in the following manner, that is to say, I give and bequeath, upon trust, unto the treasurer of the Charity and Sunday School established in the parish of Eton, in the county of Bucks, anno. 1790, for the following uses and purposes, that is to say, that the aforesaid residue,

rest, and remainder of my effects and property shall be applied, by the Trustees or Committee, or by whatever name they may be designated, for the time being, of the aforesaid Charity and Sunday School, towards carrying on the laudable and useful designs of its institution; and I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Mr. Charles Knight, printer, bookseller and stationer, of the borough of New Windsor, in Berkshire, and Mr. Francis Stracy, grocer to their Majesties, of the aforesaid borough, to be my executors and trustees in the fulfilling punctually this last will and testament of mine, which is written with my own hand.'

The executors, agreeably to the note addressed to them, forwarded the two letters, with the necessary certificates, to M. Lebreton and M. Dumanoir.—Notwithstanding the precautionary steps taken by Mr. Porny previous to his death, and the punctual observance of the directions given to his executors, the relatives manifested an intention of litigating the legality of the will. They probably were informed by some of the refugee priests, at that time resident in Eton and Windsor, that the School named in the will, was not known in law, having no endowment or permanent income; and that the subscription was so very precarious, as frequently to render it doubtful whether the school could be continued.

The executors, in consequence of this manifestation, conceived they could not prudently take upon

them to carry the intentions of the testator into effect, without the aid of a court of equity, from the uncertainty as to the proper person to receive and apply the money. They therefore took the opinions of two eminent counsel, who advised a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery, which was accordingly instituted, wherein the executors were named plaintiffs, and William Webb, the manager of the funds of the Sunday School, and the Attorney General, defendants; and upon the same being heard, the whole was referred to F. P. Stratford, Esq. one of the masters of the said court, to approve of a scheme for carrying the charitable intentions of the testator into execution. This suit, although a friendly one, was pending seven or eight years. After all the usual forms of Chancery had been duly observed, the scheme submitted for approbation was, that the Provost and Fellows of Eton College, had offered a piece of ground on the west side of the town of Eton, whereon to build a house and school-rooms, for the purpose of carrying the said charitable institution into effect, of which they were willing to grant a lease for such purpose only, for the term of 40 years, renewable every 14 years, at the annual rent of 40s. It was also the opinion of the Provost and College, that no fine should ever be taken on such renewal, so long as the site on which the school should be erected should continue to be devoted to the same charitable purpose; and that they would recommend to their successors, never to

charge or impose any fine whatever on future renewals. They also proposed to sell the said piece of ground, for the purpose aforesaid, for the sum of 5l. and a reserved rent of 40s. annually, if a licence could be obtained for that purpose. A plan was also submitted of a dwelling-house, consisting of two divisions, for the residence of a school-master and school mistress, and also of two school-rooms, together with a specification thereof, and of the expence of the erection, on the oaths of two experienced surveyors, and the plaintiffs further proposed, that the management of the said school, and of the charitable fund, should be under the controul of the Provost and Fellows of Eton for the time being, and of eight other inhabitants of the said parish of Eton, to be chosen in the first instance out of the subscribers at large to the said charity; that whenever any one or more of the said eight last-mentioned trustees should happen to die, or decline to act, or remove from the said parish, that the majority of the surviving, or continuing trustees, so elected as aforesaid, should elect out of the most respectable inhabitants of the said parish of Eton, one or more trustee or trustees, in the room of him or them so dying, declining to act, or removing from the said parish, so as always to keep up the original number of eight, exclusive of the Provost and Fellows of the said College for the time being; that the majority of the trustees, at their first meeting, should elect a treasurer from among themselves, and also three trustees, in whose names

the funds of the said charity should be placed out at interest on government security; that the accounts of the treasurer, touching the said charitable fund, should annually, on the first Tuesday in June, be settled and adjusted, and a new treasurer thereupon elected from among themselves; and that the trustees should meet on the first Tuesday in every month, for the purpose of the said charity.

Upon the consideration of the several matters stated, Mr. Stratford approved of the said proposal, and certified to the court, as his opinion, that the same was a proper scheme for carrying the said charitable intention of the testator into execution. All which he submitted to the honourable court, and the court decreed, that the same be carried into effect accordingly.

In furtherance thereof, and in obedience to the said decree, a meeting was convened of the subscribers at large to the original charity school, when Mr. John March, Mr. William Webb, Mr. William Henry Cutler, Mr. James Rogerson, Mr. Daniel Ludgate, Mr. John Donald Macqueen, Mr. Edward Ragueneau, and Mr. Edward Williams, were elected and chosen trustees, to act in conjunction with the said Provost and Fellows of Eton College, in the management and controul of the said charity.

At a subsequent meeting, the Reverend the Provost of Eton, Mr. William Webb, and Mr. Edward

Williams, were elected and chosen trustees, in whose names the funds of the charity should be placed out on government security; Mr. John March was elected and chosen treasurer of the funds of the said charity, and Mr. Edward Brown was appointed secretary thereto.

Two school rooms and apartments for a master and mistress have been erected, at an expence of £.1,723; Mr. John Pope was appointed school-master, and Mrs. Miller, school-mistress. The former has a salary of £.50, and the latter £.40, a year. The children are instructed upon Dr. Bell's plan of education. The number taught are sixty boys and thirty girls.

The amount of stock standing in the Bank books, in the name of Mr. Porny, in 1802, was 2000*l.* three per cent. consols—2000*l.* three per cent. reduced, and 1800*l.* four per cent. bank annuities. The produce of the sale of his effects, ready money, and the debts and fees due to him, amounted to about 500*l.* more. This latter sum was nearly equal to the discharge of the several legacies, funeral, and testamentary expences. The additional stock purchased with the interest arising from the above-mentioned, together with the accumulated stock, was, in April 1813, 2350*l.* making an aggregate of 6450*l.* three per cents. and 1800*l.* of four per cents. producing an interest of 263*l.* 10*s.*—The stock sold out to discharge the expences of the

chancery suit, the building and fitting up of the school, may have reduced the permanent annual income to about one hundred and sixty pounds.

The overflowing of the Thames here has been more frequent of late, then formerly, owing, as it is supposed, to the prevailing system of canal navigation, as well as to the greater attention that farmers now pay to cleansing their ditches, for the purpose of draining their lands, which, after heavy rains, causes the water to fall more rapidly into the Thames, than formerly. Although some temporary inconvenience must arise from these inundations, yet the situation of Eton is thought very healthy, as the waters soon subside, and being on a gravelly soil, the earth soon becomes dry.

Finis.

C. Knight and Son, Printers, Windsor.

INDEX

To the Heads of the principal Articles described.

	Page
ALMS-Houses	2
Altar in St. George's Chapel	88
Aldworth Chapel	108
Abstract of an Act for Paving Windsor	10
Bray Chapel	109
Beaufort Chapel	113
Barracks	35
Brandon, Duke of Suffolk	107
College of St. George	126
Corporation of Windsor	7
Castle, by whom built, &c.	37
Choir in St. George's Chapel	81
Chapter House	121
Charitable Donations	20
Charles I. the place of his interment	103
Degradation of a Knight	171
Eton	184
Election, Right of	8
Fairs	14
Frogmore	176
Free School	19
Guildhall of the Borough	12
Henry VI. the place of his Interment	101
Henry VIII. the place of his Interment	95
Hastings' Chapel	119

Page
Institution of the Order of the Garter - - 136

King's Closet - - - - - - - - 55
——— Dressing-Room - - - - - 57
——— Old State Bed Chamber - - - 58
——— Drawing-Room - - - - - 59
——— Audience Chamber - - - - 61
——— Presence Chamber - - - - 63
——— Guard Chamber - - - - - 64
——— State Bed Chamber - - - - 60
Knights of the Garter - - - - - 169

Ladies' Charity School - - - - - 22
Lincoln Chapel - - - - - - - 99
Lower Ward, or Court - - - - - 76

Market - - - - - - - - 14
Maids' Marriage Portion - - - - - 30
Military Hospital - - - - - - 34
Monument of Edward IV. - - - - - 96
——— of Dr. W. Wade - - - - 98
——— Theodore Randue - - - - 98
——— Richard Beauchamp - - - 100
——— Dr. Giles Thompson - - - 110
——— Richard Wortley - - - - 111
——— William Fitzwilliams - - - 111
——— Dr. Brideoak - - - - - 112
——— Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort - 116
——— Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, and Lady Ann, his Wife - - - 117
——— William Lord Hastings - - - 119

Naval Knights - - - - - - - - 130

Oxenbridge Chapel - - - - - - 107
Organ and Organ Loft in St. George's Chapel - 81
Officers of the Order of the Garter - - - 170

Parks - - - - - - - - - 175
Picture Gallery - - - - - - - 55
Poor Knights - - - - - - - 128
Porny's Free School - - - - - - 191
——— Memoir of - - - - - - ib.

	Page
Queen's Closet in St. George's Chapel	120
——— Guard Chamber	48
——— Presence Chamber	49
——— Audience Chamber	50
——— Ball Room	51
——— Drawing Room	52
——— Bed Chamber	53
——— Lodge	173
——— School	22
Ranger's Lodge	176
Room of Beauties	54
Royal Apartments	46
Round Tower	71
Rutland Chapel	117
Royal Dormitory	122
St. George's Hall	65
St. George's, or the King's Private Chapel	69
St. George's, or the Collegiate Chapel	79
Sunday School and Penny Club	2
Theatre	33
Town of Windsor	5
Travers' Place	153
Urswick Chapel	116
Waterland, Dr.	112
Window (the large central) at the West End	88
Window over the Altar	88
Window containing the Arms of the Knights	90
Window at the East End of the South Aisle	92
West Window in the South Aisle	93
West Window in the North Aisle	93

C. Knight and Son, Printers, Windsor.

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY
A 000 121 691 0